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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1891-92.

COMPLIMENTARY



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No. 1661-G., dated Abu, the 27th May 1892.

From—COLONEL G. H. TREVOR, *Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1891-92.

PART I.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

I proceeded on privilege leave from the 28th August 1891 and returned to duty on the 1st December. Colonel P. W. Powlett officiated as Agent to the Governor General during my absence, at the same time retaining charge of his substantive appointment as Resident in the Western States.

Colonel H. P. Peacock, Resident, Jaipur, obtained furlough from the 7th May 1891, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott, Political Agent in Ulwar, who was appointed to officiate as Resident, Jaipur, in addition to his own duties. Colonel Abbott held the double charge till the 29th October 1891, when he was relieved of his duties with the Ulwar State by Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Fraser, who, on return from furlough, was posted as Political Agent, Ulwar. Colonel Abbott continued to hold charge of the Jaipur Residency until the return of Colonel Peacock from furlough on the 5th January 1892, when he was placed on special duty in connection with the compilation of the Rajputana Census Report and Tables.

Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Martelli, Political Agent in the Eastern States, was absent on furlough from the 10th May 1891 to the 11th February 1892, Captain C. Herbert, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, being deputed to act for him.

On the departure from Jhalrapatan on 23rd May 1891 of Colonel E. S. Reynolds to take up the appointment of Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, Major Curzon Wyllie, Political Agent, Kotah, assumed charge of the Office of Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, and discharged the duties of both Agencies up to the 13th July. On the latter date he was relieved of charge of the combined offices by Major Hayes Sadler and left for Ajmere to officiate as Commissioner in the room of Colonel J. B. Dalrymple transferred to Quetta to officiate as Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

On the return to Ajmere at the close of November of Colonel Biddulph, Major Wyllie resumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Major Sadler on the 10th December 1891. The latter officer having been deputed on the 18th January 1892 to accompany Prince Damrong of Siam during His Royal Highness' tour through India, Major Wyllie again assumed charge of the Jhallawar State and held it in conjunction with that of Kotah till the 17th March 1892, when Major Sadler was re-appointed Superintendent of Jhallawar.

Major A. P. Thornton, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, proceeded on furlough on the 21st November 1891, and Lieutenant J. Ramsay, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, was nominated as his successor, but did not join at Deoli till the 3rd December following. During the interval between Major Thornton's departure and Lieutenant Ramsay's arrival, Captain J. A. Bell, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, held charge of the current duties of the Agency in addition to his military duties.

The retirement from the Political Department on the 9th April 1892, preparatory to final retirement from the service, of Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident of Jodhpur, may fitly be noticed here as a change deserving of special record, as that officer's long connection with Rajputana, dating from 1868, was marked by services which earned the approbation of the Government of India, and were of high value to the States in which he served.

TOUR.

Owing to the scarcity that prevailed my tour was chiefly by rail, as, in the States I particularly wished to visit, the task of providing supplies for a camp would have been a burden on the villages. Immediately on return from privilege leave I proceeded to Ajmere, and while there paid a flying visit to Kishengarh. Ten days after I went on to Beawar, and, after a week spent at that place and at Jodhpur, reached Bikanir on 23rd December, accompanied by the Maharaja. On arrival I presided at a Darbar held to celebrate the formal opening of the railway from Jodhpur. Leaving Bikanir on the 29th idem I formed a camp at Jaipur, where I stayed from the 31st December 1891 to the 6th January 1892. Being informed that there would be no difficulty in regard to supplies, I then marched through Shekhawati and visited the Chiefs at Sikar and Khetri. My route then lay through a part of the Ulwar State; but, before reaching Ulwar on the 2nd February 1892, I had the pleasure of spending five days in camp with the Maharaja of Ulwar at a place called Seriska. From Ulwar to Kerowlee by rail and horse dāk, and thence by rail to Dholpur and Bhartpur were my next movements, and so on to Ajmere again for a week before going to Udaipur, where I stayed another week before returning to my head-quarters at Mount Abu on the 9th March 1892. During this tour my chief object was to ascertain if measures instituted where necessary for the relief of distress were sufficient, and if there were any signs of starvation visible to the traveller. Everywhere there was plenty of grain selling at prices in no way indicative of famine and nowhere any signs of people starving. It was patent that the railway by its imports had saved the country from widespread disaster, while in Marwar, Bikanir, Kishengarh, and Ajmere-Merwara emigration had greatly assisted the railway.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The scarcity just referred to, and the opening of the railway to Bikanir, are perhaps all that need be mentioned under this head. The former is so large a subject and has been reported on in such detail that it would swell this report unnecessarily for me to touch on it at any length. At the same time it has engaged the attention of most states and officers so fully, and its results are of such importance, that some mention of it is required.

Further on will be found brief extracts from the reports noticing the character of the season and crops in each state. The states which were fortunate enough to get good rain are Dholpur, Bhartpur, Kerowlee, Kotah, Jhallawar, Banswara, Partabgarh, and Jaipur and Tonk generally. The other States suffered more or less, drought being most excessive in Kishengarh, Marwar, Jaisalmir and Bikanir and in the British district of Ajmere-Marwara.

MEASURES FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

The failure of the rains caused a general scarcity of fodder and water in tanks and wells in the States affected, which little could be done to remedy. Hence there was very extensive emigration and mortality among cattle.

It was stated in January that in Marwar one-twelfth, and in Kishengarh one-fifth, of the population had emigrated. The statistics on this head, however, are not very reliable; but the fact that the relief works opened attracted but a very small proportion of the population, coupled with the local reports, show that the number of those who emigrated must have been very large. In the States mostly affected by drought a deficient rainfall is not rare, and hence emigration is an accustomed method, and on this account is said to have been preferred to public works, which the people may have thought could not be reckoned as a certain means of relief for several months. The administration of relief is said to have been carried out as far as possible according to the instructions prescribed in the Code for Native States issued under the authority of the Government of India. The table below gives particulars as to the number of persons in receipt of relief, etc., last April—

NAMES OF STATES.	Affected area.	Total No. on relief works.	In receipt of gratuitous relief.	Number for whom relief or works has been provided
1	2	3	4	5
Bikanir	15,340 square miles	5,907	2,471	35,000
Marwar	*	7,676	2,961	23,700
Jaisalmir	*	23.	*	*
Kishengarh	285 square miles	1,122	129	14,294
Shahpura	300 do.	1,800	200	3,400

* Particulars not yet available.

The figures in column 3 of this table compare somewhat strangely with those in column 5, and seem to show that relief works were not generally popular. I am not yet able to state the expenditure on famine relief or the amount of revenue suspended or remitted. Besides that expenditure advances of money to cultivators have, it is believed, been freely given.

CENSUS.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, my First Assistant, superintended the census operations in Rajputana, in addition to his other duties, up to 5th January 1892, when Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott was specially deputed to take up and complete the work.

The compilation of the statistics was begun about the middle of October 1891, and was finished by the end of March 1892. At the close of the year there remained a few provincial tables to be compiled, which have since been completed.

The review of the operations and the returns are now under publication, and, when ready, will be submitted to Government.

The details of the census may be summarised as follows:—

Total population enumerated and unenumerated in the province, 12,220,313: males, 6,455,608 and females, 5,764,735.

Classified according to religion Hindus numbered 10,195,689; Mussalmans 991,351; Jains 417,618; Christians 1,855; Animistic 612,459; Jews 15; Parsis 238; Sikhs 1,110; and "Minor religions" 2.

The castes which are of the most importance numerically show the following numbers:—

Prahmins	. . . . .	1,135,397
Jats	. . . . .	1,054,200
Mahajans (Hindus and Jains)	. . . . .	869,890
Chamars	. . . . .	846,616
Rajputs	. . . . .	748,868
Bhils	. . . . .	743,700
Gujars	. . . . .	572,569
Minas	. . . . .	536,917
Malis	. . . . .	358,234

Twelve per cent. of the total population of Rajputana is urban and 87·5 rural.

THE SEASONS AND CROPS.

1891-92 has been a year of exceptional scarcity in some parts of the province and of drought and high prices generally in the other portions. The character of the rainfall and crops in each State are noted below—

Meywar.—The rainfall measured 16·51 inches against 20·3 inches in the preceding year. The rains began late and ended soon. The suspension of the monsoon caused great mortality amongst the cattle, and its early cessation spoilt the prospects for the rabi. In some places where the fields were watered from wells and tanks the kharif was good; but where this could not be done the yield amounted to about one-fourth of the average. For the rabi only one-half of the usual quantity of land was cultivated and the outturn was poor. The value of both crops (kharif and rabi) is estimated at from 9 to 10 annas in the rupee. The prices of food-grains began to rise with the suspension of the rains, and in January 1892 stood very high. But thereafter there was a downward tendency, and at the end of April the prices compared favourably with the rates prevalent at the same time last year.

Meywar Hilly Tracts and Dungarpur.—24·79 inches of rain fell as against 34·15 in the previous year. The monsoon did not break till the 23rd July. The cattle suffered in consequence, about 30 per cent. of them dying from foot and mouth disease and want of fodder. The harvests were poor, the kharif crop being estimated at 7, and the rabi at 5, annas in the rupee. The prices of food-grains ruled high.

Kotra District.—The agricultural conditions of this tract were even worse than those described immediately above, as may be inferred from the fact that only 18·6 inches of rain fell, as against 48·62 inches in the preceding year.

Banswara and Partabgarh.—The rainfall was abundant and the crops plentiful. The rabi sowings in Partabgarh yielded a bumper harvest.

Western States.—The rainfall was below the average in the three States of Marwar, Jaisalmir, and Serohi. In Marwar and Jaisalmir the kharif crop failed almost entirely, and but very little grass grew. There was in consequence great scarcity of food and fodder. About 200,200 people are said to have emigrated from Marwar and 11,276 from Jaisalmir. In both States

adequate measures were taken to provide for those in need of work. The scanty rainfall affected Seroli only in a minor degree.

Bikanir.—The same tale of deficient rainfall and crops lost has to be told as regards this State. The people emigrated in large numbers, taking their cattle with them. Those who remained were saved from distress by the opening of relief works. Owing to the scarcity, remissions of revenue to the extent of R1,00,000 will have to be made, while the collection of nearly R50,000 will have to be suspended.

Jaipur.—The rainfall amounted to 20·65, which was only a little less than the quantity registered in the previous year, *viz.* 23·46 inches. But the deficiency affected the outturn of the kharif in the south-west portion of the State, which was further diminished by the ravages of locusts and other insects. There was also scarcity of fodder. But the consequences were not much felt, as the Darbar made suitable arrangements for the relief of the people and cattle.

Kishengarh.—The year has been a disastrous one for this State. The rainfall (7·68 inches) was even less than that of the previous year, when the fall was exceptionally light. The difficulties thus caused were aggravated by a severe grass famine. A great number of the cattle perished; but the loss was confined chiefly to superfluous animals. The want of pasturage led to 28 per cent. of the cattle being driven out of the State in search of fodder. Public works were started for alleviation of distress, which are estimated to cost R1,76,400. The Darbar has also made remissions of revenue advances, etc.

Eastern States.—The following table compares the rainfall of the years 1890 and 1891:—

	1891.	1890.
Kerowlee	31·79	42·1
Bhartpur	35·51	25·30
Dholpur	31·82	24·96

The crops were plentiful.

Bundi.—Eleven inches of rain fell against 13 inches registered in the previous year. The crops were below the average, and, owing to scarcity of fodder, a large number of cattle died. The State gave a grant of R1,300 for the repair of wells.

Tonk.—The rainfall and crops were up to the average, except in the Nimbahera district, where damage was caused by locusts. In order to cover the loss to cultivators the Darbar has, at the recommendation of the Settlement Officer, granted to those not assessed at privileged rates an abatement of 6½ per cent. in the revenue demand. A sum of R10,000 has also been sanctioned on account of takavi advances.

Shahpura.—The rainfall was even less than in the previous year, 15·66 inches against 16·84. Short crops resulted. In order to lessen the distress and keep his cultivators from emigrating, the Raja Dhiraj induced the Banias to help the people in their difficulties on his guarantee. Stocks of grain, accumulated in the State from previous years, were also sold to the poor at low rates, and a sum of R26,000 was spent on tanks.

Udaipur.—The rainfall amounted to 19·76 inches. The crops were good, the outturn being estimated at 12 annas in the rupee. Prices, however, ruled higher than in the previous year owing to grain being exported from the State to meet the increased demands in other parts of Rajputana on account of the scarcity.

Kotah.—The rainfall registered 21.20 inches against 18.65 in the previous year. The crops were good, and, though locusts appeared in the State during the rains, but little damage was done. The following extract from the Political Agent's report regarding the immigrants from places in Rajputana, where scarcity prevails, will prove interesting :—

"In order to assist the numerous immigrants from Marwar, Kishengarh and Ajmere who have sought refuge from famine in the Kotah State, the Darbar in October last directed their exemption from all ferry and customs dues when crossing the Chambal, and provided each person with two free meals on first entering Kotah territory. Every facility for pasturing their cattle has been afforded them, and the forest rules have been largely relaxed in their favour. Special works were also opened for the employment of the needy under the direction of the Executive Engineer.

"The following is a statement of the immigration between the 21st September 1891 and the 31st March 1892 :—

	Nos.
Men, women, and children	19,795
Cattle	18,247
Goats	31,554
Buffaloes	3,578
Other animals	1,061
Carts	1,119

"It is calculated that up to date about Rs38,000 have been spent in the relief of distress.

"The majority of the immigrants are, however, fairly well-to-do people who have come to seek out grazing grounds for their flocks and herds. Offers of land on favourable terms made by the Darbar have been, almost without exception, rejected, the people invariably replying that they purpose returning to their homes by the first fall of the next monsoon rains. On the whole, they have been well behaved and have not given much trouble."

Jhallawar.—The rainfall, though below the average, was sufficient, and the crops were plentiful. The following account of the immigrants to Jhallawar is furnished by the Political Superintendent :—

"Special arrangements were made to provide for the immigrants from the famine-stricken districts of Ajmere-Merwara. They were relieved of all tolls and duties, allowed to graze their cattle where they pleased, and offered employment on State works, and land if they chose to settle down and cultivate. Further, kitchens were established at the Chaoni Patan and the head-quarters of the tahsils, both by the State and the leading inhabitants, where grain was distributed gratis to the needy, and strict orders were issued to the district officers to be on the look out for cases of distress and to arrange for their relief.

"As a matter of fact, but few availed themselves of the offer of land, and until lately, when 350 were employed on deepening wells and tanks, they showed no disposition to take State work, though parties were employed in the fields harvesting the crops.

"The influx commenced in September, and the majority made their way to the Malwa districts, the return tide set in about the middle of April, and they are now on their way back to their homes."

A statement of the rainfall in Native States during the year 1891-92 will be found among the appendices.

WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARINI SABHA.

This society has done excellent work during the year.

Breaches of the rules regulating marriage and funeral expenses and preventing marriages between persons of immature age framed by the general committee have declined in 1891, as shown below—

	1890.		1891.	
	Total number performed according to rules.	Number of breaches.	Total number performed according to rules.	Number of breaches.
<i>Marriages—</i>				
Age	1,481	307	2,647	189
Expenses	1,666	83	2,007	68
Tyag	1,774	41	2,809	29
Funerals	1,465	23	1,449	31

Rules similar to those laid down for Rajputs have been agreed to by the zamindars of the Merwara district, and there is reason to hope that cultivators in some of the Native States and other communities in Rajputana will gradually be induced to follow the good example set by Rajputs in the social reforms under notice.

NATIVE STATES.

Last year I referred to Banswara in unfavourable terms, and I regret that the reports from this State are still no better. There has been some improvement in the affairs of Dholpur, which will now, I trust, progress under the management of a competent Dewan, approved by the Chief. The wild tract of Dungarpur appears to require a little more enlightened administration, and this remark might also be applied perhaps to one or two other States whose personal relations with the Government and its officers leave little to be desired. In Jaipur, Ulwar, Jodhpur, Bikanir, Kotah, Jhallawar improvements in administration appear to have received attention with results that are yearly more satisfactory. Some time must elapse before Jaisalmir can be brought into order, but good hopes are entertained of the present management. On my tour in Shekhawati I was struck by the attention paid to the interests of the people under their charge by the Raja of Khetri and the Rao Raja of Sikar. Like praise may be bestowed on the Maharajas of Kcrowlee and Kishengarh, and on other Chiefs, whom it is a pleasure to meet, though modern criticism may regard their States as somewhat backward. It is fortunate that there is not more ground for complaint. The efforts made in those States which have been most affected by scarcity to relieve distress deserve cordial acknowledgments. The Government is aware that the Rajputana States were deeply moved by the demise of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and vied with each other on that sad occasion in approaching Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales with expressions of sympathy and loyalty.

IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS.

In addition to the corps maintained for imperial service by the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bhartpur, Bikanir, and Ulwar, a detail of which was given in last year's report, arrangements are in contemplation for organising an Imperial Service Corps in Kotah.

Difficulty having been experienced in getting the necessary complement of Rajputs to enlist in the Bikanir Camel Corps, sanction has been accorded to the recruitment of Kaimkhanis who are subjects of the State.

The quarterly reports received from Inspecting Officers show that good progress is being made in the training and equipment of the Imperial Service Corps in Rajputana.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. A. Wingate, whose transfer to the Meywar State was mentioned in last year's report, joined his appointment as Revenue and Settlement Commissioner in Meywar on the 5th June 1891, and the Resident furnishes the following account of what has been done since his arrival:—

“No new pargana has been settled this year, but the work left unfinished in the Girwa and Mandalgarh zillas was completed, and progress was made with the Jehazpur zilla, where the settlement has not been yet introduced. The establishment of the Revenue Department head-quarters office has also been busy checking accounts and endeavouring to secure more efficient administration. Altogether a great deal of work has been done.”

The services of Mr. P. J. Fagan, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade in the Punjab, have been lent to the Bikanir Darbar to superintend the settlement of the Khalsa villages of the State. This officer has not yet joined his appointment.

Application was made by the Ulwar Darbar for the services of a European British Settlement Officer, but an officer not being obtainable, Major (now Colonel) Powlett's settlement has been prolonged for two years.

A revised land revenue settlement is being undertaken in Dholpur. The work is under the supervision of a native official of the Darbar. Operations have been commenced in three parganas and are finished in one. A survey of the whole State will, it is anticipated, be completed in August 1892, and the assessment made in time to come into force next year.

The hope expressed in last year's report that the revenue settlement in Tonk would be completed in a year's time has not been fulfilled, but the work is expected to be completed before long.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

As already mentioned, the railway to Bikanir was opened during the year under report. The advantages of this new artery of trade have already been felt and appreciated in the present season of scarcity.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A report on the working of the Postal Department in Rajputana is annexed.

PART II.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana:—

OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF CASES.				
	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Haraoti.	TOTAL.
<i>Against person—</i>					
Murder	1	...	1	2	4
Forcible confinement . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	1	...	2	2	5
<i>Against property—</i>					
High-way robbery, with aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...	...	2	1	3
Do. without aggravated circumstances	3	1	10	2	16
Dakaity, with aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Do. without aggravated circumstances	3	2	18	11	34
Theft of cattle	2	2	16	6	26
Recognition of cattle . . . . .	...	2	3	...	5
Theft . . . . .	...	4	8	1	13
Burglary . . . . .	...	...	8	2	10
Miscellaneous	8	11	15	10	44
TOTAL	16	23	80	33	152
GRAND TOTAL	17	23	82	35	157

Offences against the person increased from 4 to 5. Four of the latter were cases of murder and the fifth one of forcible confinement.

Offences against property decreased from 153 to 152. The total number of cases was the same as in the two preceding years, *viz.* 157. The work done by each court is shown below with the corresponding figures for 1890:—

	Cases disposed of in 1891.	Cases disposed of in 1890.
Meywar Court	17	8
Jaipur do.	23	35
Marwar do.	82	94
Haraoti do.	35	20
	157	157

The following table indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the Upper Court of Vakils at Abu during the year 1891:—

AGENCY.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Marwar	7	6	13	10	1	2	...
Jaipur	1	4	5	4	1	...	...
Haraoti	1	3	4	2	2	...	...
Meywar	1	4	5	2	1	...	2
TOTAL	10	17	27	18	5	2	2

Difficulty having been experienced in getting the necessary complement of Rajputs to enlist in the Bikanir Camel Corps, sanction has been accorded to the recruitment of Kaimkhanis who are subjects of the State.

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Dakaiti, with aggravated circumstances	...	1	1
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Haraoti do.	35	20
	<u>157</u>	<u>157</u>

The following table indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the Upper Court of Vakils at Abu during the year 1891:—

AGENCY.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Marwar	7	6	13	10	1	2	...
Jaipur	1	4	5	4	1	...	...
Haraoti	1	3	4	2	2	...	...
Meywar	1	4	5	2	1	...	2
TOTAL	10	17	27	18	5	2	2

Appeals were instituted during the year, which, with the number pending at the end of 1890, made a total of 27. Of these the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 18 cases, revised in 5, and reversed in 2, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year, as compared with 10 at the close of 1890.

In the railway jurisdiction the Political Agent, Ulwar, disposed of 4 cases, involving the same number of persons.

CRIME.

The following statement shows the dakaities committed during the year under report, with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

	1890.	1891.
Meywar	29	40
Marwar	16	29
Jaipur	7	1
Bundi	1	2
Bikanir	8	12
Kerowlee	3	6
Bhartpur	5	...
Kotah	13	13
Tonk	6	5
Dholpur	3	2
Jhallawar	2	5
Shahpura	1	...
TOTAL	94	115

Increase 21.

Dakaities have increased in Meywar from 29 to 40, in Marwar from 16 to 29, in Bikanir from 8 to 12, in Jhallawar from 2 to 5, in Kerowlee from 3 to 6, and in Bundi from 1 to 2. For Kotah the same figure is returned as last year, *viz.* 13. In Jaipur, on the other hand, the number decreased from 7 to 1, and in Dholpur from 3 to 2. There was no dakaity in Shahpura, and the return for Bhartpur is blank, as compared with 5, entered for the preceding year. Very few of the cases noted against Meywar were of a serious nature. One of those which occurred in Kotah was attended with loss of life, and the value of the property carried off was considerable, *viz.* Rs. 916. Some of the perpetrators have, however, been arrested. The contemplated re-organisation of the police system in Kotah had to be postponed owing to Major Curzon Wylie's deputation to Ajmere to act as Commissioner, but the measure will shortly be carried out. Maharaja Jai Singh, of Bambulia, brother to His Highness the Maharao, has been appointed General Superintendent of District Police.

Last year Kotah showed an increase, and Bikanir a decrease, in the number of cattle thefts. This year the position is reversed, these offences having declined in Kotah from 120 to 57, while in Bikanir they rose from 260 to 327. In the latter State also highway robberies increased from 12 to 16, and other thefts from 376 to 413. This increase, the Political Agent notes, is probably to be accounted for by the prevalent scarcity. In this connection it may be mentioned that robberies in Marwar have risen from 76 to 114. Of Kishengarh, on the other hand, it is recorded that there were no heinous crimes during the year.

There were three murders committed in the Meywar Hilly Tracts. In 2 of the cases the culprits were secured; but in the 3rd one the perpetrator, a Vilayati, succeeded in evading capture, and is thought to have made good his escape to Afghanistan.

A case of infanticide is reported from Kotah; but details of the occurrence are wanting.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Meena Kherar, or tract inhabited by Meenas in the vicinity of Deoli, has maintained its reputation for freedom from crime.

Further progress has been made in the measures for keeping the Meenas under proper control. In the month of March last representatives of the tribe met at Sheoganj, near Erinpura, under the auspices of a Marwar and Serohi official to enter into a compact to give up robbery. Rules were also made for the curtailment of marriage expenses and the prevention of disputes.

The Bhils have not been so well behaved during the year under report; but nothing has occurred to disturb the general tranquillity of the country inhabited by them.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

Two mail robberies occurred during the year, *viz.*—

- (1) in Marwar territory between Didwana (Marwar) and Sujangarh (Bikanir) on the 17th December 1891; and
- (2) in Meywar territory between Udaipur and Kherwara on the 18th March 1892.

In the first case the bags were recovered, and the person in whose possession the property was found has been committed for trial by the Marwar Court of Vakils.

The second occurrence was rather a serious affair; both the letter and parcel mails were carried off, and the runner and escort dangerously wounded, the former succumbing to the injuries received. The Darbar has been moved to use every endeavour to trace the perpetrators of the outrage.

In the Badnu case, which, as reported last year, occurred in Bikanir, the Darbar have made good to the Postal Department the value of the articles plundered. One of the thieves was also arrested and has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BORDER COURTS.

A return of the number of cases disposed of by Border Courts is furnished below—

Between Meywar and Dungarpur	205
Do. Do. and the Mahikantha	64
Do. Dungarpur and Do.	31
Do. Banswara and Kushalgarh on the one side and the Rewa- kantha on the other side	78
	<hr/>
	378
	<hr/>

The Resident, Western Rajputana States, and the Second Assistant Resident at Kotra, acting as a Border Court, effected a settlement of all cases pending between Meywar and Serohi.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, continued the work of demarcating the Meywar-Partabgarh border

during the cold weather. He settled thirteen disputes resulting in the definition of about 26 miles of boundary. Details of the cases are given below:—

Between Meywar and Partabgarh	11
Do. and Banswara	1
Between Banswara and Partabgarh	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	13
	<hr/>

Mr. B. Egerton, whose services have been lent to the Meywar Darbar for the settlement of internal boundary disputes, entered upon his duties on the 18th June 1891. Since that date he has disposed of forty-seven cases, representing the demarcation of 52 miles of boundary. So far as known at present 665 disputes remain for settlement.

Two boundary disputes between petty Chiefs in the Meywar Hilly Tracts were settled by Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, Officiating Second Assistant to the Resident at Udaipur.

A meeting was arranged between the Political Agent, Rewakantha, and the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, for the disposal of the rival claims of the Dungaipur and Lunawara States to jurisdiction over the village of Lambhu; but these officers have not come to any settlement and the matter has been left for decision by Government. The case is under further reference to the Resident, Meywar.

Boundary work in Marwar has continued to progress. In 18½, out of the 21, parganas comprising the State, disputes have been settled.

In Sirohi 20 important boundary cases, which had baffled settlement for some years, were adjusted.

Lieutenant Bruce decided six boundary disputes between the Tonk pargana of Parawa and adjoining States in Central India. One case between the Tonk pargana of Aligarh and Jaipur was disposed of amicably.

Four cases between Gwalior and Jhallawar, and one between the latter and Indore, were also settled.

EDUCATION.

Except in the minor States education has made fair progress during the year under report. In Jaipur there has been an increase of 96 schools and 1,280 pupils. The Darbar spent R80,407 on public instruction, as against R76,382 in the previous year, being an increase of R4,125. There are eight girls' schools in Jaipur. Three out of the 7 pupils from the Jaipur College who presented themselves at the B. A. Examination were successful. Forty candidates competed at the Intermediate, Entrance, and Middle Class examinations, and the whole number passed.

In Ulwar the Maharaja supported 100 boys' and 15 girls' schools at a cost of R40,926. The expenditure on the Meywar institutions, consisting of 4 schools at the capital and 21 in the districts, amounted to R20,970-9-8.

The high schools at Ulwar, Udaipur, and Tonk each passed a student at the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

An Anglo-Vernacular school has been opened at Shahpura, which teaches up to the Middle Standard of the Allahabad University.

The Nobles' School at Jodhpur has been converted into a preparatory school for the Mayo College.

The re-organisation of the Educational Department in Kotah is under consideration.

MAYO COLLEGE.

The Principal's annual report, together with my review of it, will be found among the appendices.

There were 68 boys on the College rolls during the year against 73 in 1890-91.

All the States were represented on the rolls, except Banswara, Bhartpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, and Partabgarh.

Excluding three dangerous cases of illness the health of the boys was good.

The college was examined by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division (Bombay Presidency), and his suggestions for improving its course of studies have been adopted.

The financial condition of the College is excellent, the credit balance being R25,808-0-10 against R22,374-9-7 at the close of the previous year.

The Principal and his Assistants have done their work satisfactorily.

LOCAL CORPS.

The Merwara Battalion and Deoli Irregular Force were inspected by Colonel E. Cunningham, Commanding at Nassirabad, and were favourably reported on.

The inspections of the Erinpura Irregular Force (infantry only, the cavalry portion of the corps being absent from Erinpura owing to the scarcity of grass) and the Meywar-Bhil Corps were taken by Brigadier General G. F. Beville, Commanding the Deesa district. The report on the former corps is favourable; that on the latter has not yet been received.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND JAILS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital statistics were received from four states and sixteen cities. The figures are obviously in several instances far from correct, but they show an improvement on those given for the previous year.

SANITATION.

Considerable attention has been paid to sanitation in the cities of Jaipur, Ulwar, Jhalrapatan, Kotah, Kerowlee and Bikanir. In Jaipur R6,998 were spent on the conservancy of the capital during the year, and several improvements have been effected in the other towns mentioned. The important question of village sanitation has been taken up by the Ulwar Darbar.

VACCINATION.

The number of successful primary vaccinations rose from 222,834 to 228,164, an increase of 2 per cent. This increase, which occurred in 8 States and in two stations, is most marked in Jaipur, where it amounted to 15 per cent. The percentage of success, 98, is the same as in 1890, and the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator, 1,216, is a little higher than it was in that year. The establishment, which previously numbered 190, was increased during the year to 192 members. The average cost of each successful case was 20 pie, 2 pie less than in the preceding year. Work was carried on vigorously in the States of Marwar, Jaipur, Ulwar, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Tonk. Nearly 48 per cent. of the cases operated on were seen either by the Superintendents or by their assistants, Marwar heading the list, with 69 per cent.

DISPENSARIES.

Nine new dispensaries were opened during the year, *viz.* four in Kotah, two in Marwar, and one in Meywar, Bikanir, and Kerowlee respectively.

Two dispensaries were closed in Meywar, including the one just mentioned, which was only open for a few months, as the funds necessary for their maintenance were not forthcoming. The number of institutions therefore in working order on the last day of the year rose from 106 to 114, including five dispensaries belonging to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

NUMBER TREATED.

The number of in-patients was more numerous by nearly 7 per cent. and out-patients increased by nearly 4 per cent. Excluding the institutions opened and closed during the year, we find that in 12 States and in 64 dispensaries an enhancement took place in the total number treated, while in three States and in 41 dispensaries fewer people applied for medical aid than in the previous year.

DISEASES.

Fevers.

Malarial fever gave rise to 18 per cent. of the cases and to 10 per cent. of the deaths, these rates being almost the same as those for 1890.

RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Respiratory affections and bowel complaints are responsible for 7 per cent. and 5 per cent. of the total number of cases, and for 22 per cent. and 24 per cent. of the mortality. The death-rate from these diseases in the preceding year was 27 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively.

Cholera.

The number of cholera cases recorded was 4,189, of which 2,414 proved fatal. The epidemic was severe and prolonged; it affected 11 States and lasted from May till December, except in Bikanir, where it continued into the following year 1892.

Small-pox.

Four hundred and twenty-six deaths are shown as having occurred from small-pox, against 1,207 in 1890.

Leprosy.

Seven hundred and twenty-six cases of leprosy were treated. The returns show little variation in the amount of the disease in each State, when the difference in the number of dispensaries is considered. It seems to be distributed over the province generally, but not to be more prevalent in one part of it than in another. Six hundred and ninety-seven cases of this malady applied for treatment in 1890.

OPERATIONS.

One thousand four hundred and thirty-six major operations were performed, of which 36 proved fatal against 1,302, with 31 deaths in the preceding year. This satisfactory increase in surgery in 1891 over what it was in 1890 is most conspicuous in operations on the eye. The lens was extracted 329 times, as compared with 195 in 1890, 188 of these operations being performed in Jaipur.

Litholapaxy was practised in 12 instances against 24 in the previous year. Sixty-four persons were cut for stone, being 10 more than were operated on in 1890. Forty-three thousand two hundred and one minor operations are shown in the returns, compared with 37,490 in the preceding year.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure, which was Rs. 1,74,521, was larger by 7 per cent. than in 1890, the increase being chiefly due to the additional sum expended on establishment and medicines. The average cost of each case treated, 50 pie, was one pie more than in the previous year.

JAILS.

In the fourteen jails from which returns are received, the daily average number of prisoners was 4,480 against 4,134 in 1890. The total number of cases treated in hospital was higher by 6 per cent., and the average daily sick lower by 16 per cent.; while the mortality fell from 42 to 33 per thousand.

Taking first the eleven jails in which the daily average number of prisoners exceeded 100, we find that in five of them the mortality was higher than in 1890, and notably so at Dholpur, Bhartpur, Jodhpur and Bikanir, where it rose from 90, 28, 24 and 30 to 108, 47, 41, and 42 per mille. The death-rate at Jhalrapatan, though lower than in the previous year, reached the high figure of nearly 73 per thousand—The jails at Tonk, Jaipur (two), Kotah and Udaipur were all comparatively healthy. Tonk and Jaipur new jail, with a mortality of 7 and 14 per thousand respectively, showing the lowest ratios.

There are three small jails in which the daily average number of prisoners aggregated 225. In two of these, Kerowlee and Serohi, the mortality fell from 105 and 43 to 23 and 10 per mille. The total number of deaths in these prisons was in Kerowlee 2, in Serohi 1, and in Shalhpura 0.

Malarial fever and spleen contributed 31 per cent., and respiratory affections 10 per cent. of the cases treated, a decrease of 5 cent. and 3 per cent. on 1890. The proportion of prisoners affected by bowel complaints was 18 per cent., or 1 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Twenty-nine per cent. and 12 per cent. of the mortality in these jails was due to respiratory affections and malarial fever and spleen, a reduction of 13 per cent. and 3 per cent. on the preceding year, and 41 per cent. of the death-rate was caused by bowel complaints, an increase of 12 per cent. on 1890. Only one prisoner died of cholera throughout the year, and he was an inmate of the Bikanir jail.

At Jaipur several important improvements have been effected in the old jail during the past year, and Rs. 7,323 have been spent on them.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for alterations and additions in the Udaipur prison. A jail to accommodate 1,000 prisoners is now under construction at Jodhpur, and a new jail of suitable size is being built at Serohi. Valuable improvements have been effected in several of the prisons, and those at Kotah, Ulwar, Bikanir, and the Jaipur new jail were found in an excellent sanitary condition.

There is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made during the past year. In eight of the jails there has been no crowding and in the others it has been diminished: it will be still further lessened in some jails, and will cease to exist in others, when the buildings now under construction are completed and occupied.

FEMALE HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

At Jaipur the two female hospital assistants have given great satisfaction during the past year. Besides working in the Mayo Hospital they have attended some 64 cases of women's diseases in the city and neighbourhood.

The Lady Dufferin Hospital at Ulwar under the management of Miss Smith has gone on increasing in popularity: 26 major operations were performed. Miss Smith is assisted by three female hospital assistants, five apprentices, and two nurses.

The Victoria Hospital at Kotah suffered a great misfortune last year in the death of Mrs. Grant Bonnar, who was devoted to her work and much liked by her patients. From the 4th of May until the end of the year the work was

carried on by the female hospital assistant, during whose incumbency, though the attendance was considerable, but few diseases of women appear to have been treated.

Good work continues to be done in the Walter Hospital at Udaipur under Mrs. Lonorgan: 44 of the patients attending were *purdah* women; four major operations were performed.

The hospital at Tonk should be ready both for in-and out-patients in a few months. A female pupil has been sent to the Agra Medical School by this State.

A female dispensary for out-patients was opened at Kerowlee in November, and was placed in charge of an hospital assistant, who was educated at Agra at the expense of the State, and has recently finished her curriculum there.

Mrs. Ives, a qualified midwife, remains in the service of the Serohi Darbar.

PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The expenditure on public works in Rajputana, including that incurred by the different Native States, but exclusive of the outlay on irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Merwara, which is accounted for in a separate report, aggregated, so far as is known, R55,95,605 during the year under review as under:—

<i>Imperial—</i>		R
Military, including barrack furniture, etc. . . . .	...	66,410
Civil Works . . . . .	...	8,07,427
Local Incorporated Funds . . . . .	...	8,349
<i>Contributions—</i>		
Cantonment Funds	3,572	
Other Contributinal Works, including Municipal Works	2,25,208	
		2,28,780
Native States of Rajputana . . . . .	...	49,84,639
GRAND TOTAL		55,95,605

The expenditure of R49,84,639 shown above as incurred in the Native States of Rajputana and detailed below represents the outlay in only such of the chief and minor States as submit annual reports of public works:—

	R
Meywar	3,27,200
Marwar, including the Jodhpur Bikanir-Railway	28,41,176
Jaipur	7,61,924
Ulwar	4,65,115
Kotah	3,99,116
Jhallawar	1,25,042
Bundi	10,908
Tonk	39,158
Shahpura	15,000
Kerowlee	Not furnished
Dholpur	Ditto
TOTAL	49,84,639

An aggregate expenditure of R49,58,731 was incurred on the public works in Meywar, Marwar, Jaipur, Ulwar, Kotah, Jhallawar and Tonk, which are carried out under the supervision of Public Works officers lent by the Imperial Government to those States.

The expenditure of the year under review was in the aggregate greater by Rs. 1,13,743 than the expenditure of the previous year 1890-91, as will be seen from the table below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
Imperial, Military and Civil	2,62,318	3,73,837
Incorporated Local Funds	12,756	8,319
Contributions	37,756	2,28,780
Native states of :—		
Meywar	4,78,831	3,27,200
Marwar—		
Public Works		
Capital outlay on railway	30,81,763	28,41,176
Revenue working expenses on railways		
Jaipur	7,68,700	7,61,924
Ukwar	2,62,969	4,65,115
Kotah	3,10,722	3,99,116
Jhallawar	1,46,597	1,25,042
Tonk	49,398	39,158
Bundi	25,916	10,908
Shahpura	44,136	15,000
Kerowlee . . . . .	.....	Not furnished.
Dholpur . . . . .	.....	Ditto
TOTAL	54,81,662	55,95,605

The head-quarters of the combined offices of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana and Central India were, under the orders of the Government of India, retransferred to Mount Abu at the end of the official year.

MILITARY WORKS.

No major works were carried out during the year under review, as no funds were allotted for any of the works provided for in the demands of the year.

Minor Works.—The grant for these is at the disposal of the Director General of Military Works. The works for which funds were allotted were carried out by this department at Deesa, Abu, Ajmere, Indore, Sehore and Sirdarpur.

Repairs.—The grant for repairs to military buildings, etc., and barrack supplies in Rajputana and Central India being very limited, only such repairs as were essential were carried out during the year.

CIVIL WORKS.

Buildings.—The grant for major works provided for in the year's budget estimate was re-appropriated to Famine Relief Works.

The following Original Works were undertaken and carried out during the year :—

1. The house at Ajmere occupied by the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, was taken over by the Public Works Department under orders of Government from the Ajmere municipality, to which compensation was paid, amounting to Rs. 3,011.
2. Providing shelves and asphalt flooring in record-room of court-house at Ajmere.

3. Altering north-east burj of magazine at Ajmere to provide accommodation for an extra court-house.
4. Sinking new well in the Ajmere cemetery.
5. Corrugated iron shed was put up in the Public Works Department godown at Ajmere as workshop.
6. New gate to entrance of Police lines in magazine, Ajmere.
7. The main entrance of the Pesangan police station was roofed.
8. Certain alterations and improvements to Examiner's quarters at Abu were carried out.

The usual repairs to all the civil buildings were carried out during the year.

Communications.—The following works were carried out during the year as Famine Relief Works:—

1. Special repairs and improvements to the Todgarh-Dewair road in Todgarh sub-collectorate.
2. Special repairs and improvements to the Masuda Ghat road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
3. Special repairs and improvements to the Sheopura Ghat road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
4. Special repairs and improvements to the Chang-Chitar road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
5. Special repairs and improvements to the Jalia-Kalalia road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
6. Special repairs and improvements to the Nai and Bar road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
7. Special repairs and improvements to the Bhim and Barar road, Beawar sub-collectorate.
8. Special repairs and improvements to the Barar and Todgarh road.
9. A new road along the Dewair pass in Todgarh district at a cost of ₹16,781.
10. A new road from Bhim to Sujah *via* Barakhan in Todgarh was commenced and a sum of ₹7,713 was spent on it during the year.
11. A new road from Khurwa to Masuda was also commenced as a Civil Agency work.

The following works were also undertaken and completed during the year:—

1. Special repairs and improvements to Dilwara road at Abu.
2. Drains opposite the railway station at Ajmere were paved with stones on edge.
3. The thatch of Ooria dawk bungalow on Abu was renewed with tiles.

All the roads were, as usual, kept in repairs.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The most important works undertaken during the year were:—

- (I) the construction of the new tank (Kazipura) for the water supply at Ajmere estimated to cost ₹1,98,000, which is still in progress, and
- (II) the scheme for bringing water as a temporary measure from the Budha Pushkar lake by means of pipes and steam pumps, which was completed and water brought into the city of Ajmere at the end of March 1892.

2. A new well was sunk in the Dowlat Bagh at Ajmere.
3. The Bisla tank at Ajmere was restored as a tentative measure.
4. The water supply in the city of Ajmere was improved, and wells and springs deepened and cleaned out.
5. The road in the Pushkar town was paved at a cost of R918,
6. The Mangliawas-Pisangan road was metalled at the Pisangan end, where the road was sandy.
7. A new tank above the Danta water supply wells was constructed at a cost of R2,626 to improve the spring level of the wells, and a weir below the wells was built across the nulla to intercept the sub-soil water and aid the wells at a cost of R827.
8. The summer house at Abu for His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir was almost completed.
9. The Serohi jail is still under construction, but most of the buildings have been completed.
10. An hospital building was constructed at Deolia, a village 28 miles away from Nasirabad at a cost of R2,530.
11. A memorial, consisting of a marble chuttri, was built at Beawar in memory of the late Colonel Dixon, of Ajmere-Merwara, at a cost of R2,500.
12. A clock tower, to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, was commenced at Ajmere, and is still in progress.
13. An office for the Court of Wards at Ajmere was undertaken and completed during the year at a cost of R5,311.
14. The roads and buildings of the District Boards and Municipalities, the repairs of which is entrusted to the Public Works Department, were kept in good order.

Owing to relief works having to be started the expenditure in Ajmere-Merwara was more than three times as much as in the previous year. The establishment worked well under the sudden pressure, and the success with which the relief works were designed and managed is due mainly to the energy and skill of Mr. E. G. Loy, the Executive Engineer, who held sole charge of the works in the entire area up to November 1891, and of those in the Ajmere district for the remainder of the time.

MEYWAR or UDAIPUR.

The expenditure on public works during the year under review was as detailed below:—

	R
1. Buildings, General	83,000
2. District schools and dispensaries	13,500
3. Repairs to one school and two dispensaries	31,800
4. Roads	2,100
5. Repairs to roads	18,400
6. Irrigation works	1,09,000
7. Repairs to Irrigation works	700
8. Miscellaneous works	27,500
9. Establishment	41,200
	<hr/>
	3,27,200
	<hr/>

which, compared with the expenditure of the previous year, shows a falling off of R1,51,631, mainly due to less expenditure on Miscellaneous Works and Irrigation.

Buildings.—The outlay under this head was chiefly on new palaces and works connected therewith, which were under construction in 1890-91, the only other new buildings of importance being a new bungalow for the Revenue and Settlement Commissioner and certain additions to Central Jail, Udaipur.

A new school at Hurra was well advanced, while that at Mandalgarh was commenced and completed during the year.

Irrigation.—The Amarwasi tank near Deoli referred to in the last report was completed during the year and a small one (Lasaria) in the hilly country west of Necmuch and four others costing about Rs30,000 were commenced as relief works. Over Rs90,000 were spent on the Connaught Bund at Udaipur, the masonry of which is expected to be completed by June next.

General.—No new works of any magnitude were undertaken during the year under review, except that sanction has been accorded for a new hospital at Udaipur to be called the "Lansdowne Hospital" in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Udaipur in November 1891. The survey for a railway from Chitore to Udaipur by a new route *viâ* Kapasin, and Namli was completed, and working drawings and estimates are in hand.

Owing to deficient rainfall during the last rains, some distress was felt in some portions of the State.

The districts which have suffered most are Hurra, bordering on the Ajmere district in the neighbourhood of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Sairan and Raipur districts near Gungapur, and Kumalgarh district in the hills north of Nathdwara. Relief works were commenced in the latter in November, in the Hurra district in February, and in the Sairan district in March.

The works undertaken are all bunds to form tanks which will be of permanent benefit to the people. They require little or no skilled labour, all are being carried out under the rules promulgated in the Famine Code for Native States, except that the daily wages are slightly higher than the Code provides. This is reported to have been necessary in order to secure sufficient labour to complete each work before the next rains set in.

MARWAR OR JODHPUR.

The expenditure on public works in this state, inclusive of the outlay on the railway, amounted to Rs28,41,176, as detailed below :—

	R
Railway-expenditure on construction of lines debitable to Capital	19,52,731r
Working expenses of the Jodhpur and Bikanir sections debitable to Revenue on open line	3,55,189
Other public works	5,33,256
TOTAL .	<u>28,41,176</u>

At the commencement of the year the length of line open was 124 miles, at the end 291 miles, thereby showing an increase of 167 miles.

This increase in the mileage comprises the extension from Jodhpur to Merta road, Merta road to Nagaur and on to Bikanir, which has led the whole system to be styled the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway." The line existing as at present is the property of the Jodhpur and Bikanir States, the first 197½ miles from Marwar junction being owned by the Jodhpur State, and the remaining 43½ miles by the Bikanir State.

The work on the newly opened section is practically finished, with the exception of some secondary works, such as sinking well at Surpura and goods-shed at Bikanir, which are also now very near on completion.

The only line in course of construction is the Merta-Kuchaman Road Section. The earth-work is practically finished, the ballast about half collected, and the stations and buildings well in hand. The bridges and culverts are, with the exception of some at the Kuchaman Road end also nearly finished. Rails and sleepers are expected from England shortly, and the section is expected to be opened by October next.

The gross earnings of the Jodhpur Line amounted to Rs. 20,096, and the working expenses to Rs. 38,409, leaving a net profit of Rs. 81,687. The working expenses came to 41.27 of the gross earnings.

The famine in Marwar and Bikanir caused an unprecedented traffic in inward food-grains, to facilitate which special cheap rates were quoted.

Owing to increased passenger traffic a second daily train between Jodhpur and Marwar Junction was established.

After the opening of the line to Bikanir the single telegraph wire was found quite insufficient for the traffic and considerable delay took place in the delivery of telegrams. A second station to station wire has now been put up, and the old one made a through one, touching only at Merta Road, Jodhpur, and Marwar Junction.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Irrigation.—The most extensive irrigation work in progress is the Bilara Bund, which was under construction already last year. The total expenditure on it during the current year amounted to Rs. 1,80,483, as under :—

							Rs
Foundation, Main Bank	.	.	.	.	.	.	32,440
Masonry do.	228,040	c.ft.	.	.	.	.	38,178
Earth-work do.	1,798,040	"	.	.	.	.	7,985
Masonry Bank No. I	284,265	"	.	.	.	.	33,792
Concrete do.	10,725	"	.	.	.	.	1,502
Earth-work do.	8,463,621	"	.	.	.	.	24,115
Do. Bank No. 3	275,400	"	.	.	.	.	975
Machinery, Tramway and Tools	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,713
Tunnelling	74,840	c.ft.	.	.	.	.	9,294
Contingencies, etc.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,489
TOTAL							1,80,483

The foundation of the core wall of the dam across the main stream could not be completed before the monsoons in consequence of the great difficulties met with in getting through the excavation. It was again resumed after the rains and finished off in December last. It is intended to make up the main dam to 39 feet above inner bed level before the approaching rains and a large overflow has been made at a height of 25 feet above that level.

The tunnel for the outlet of the water from the tank is 300 feet in length, 15 feet wide, and 6 feet high, with 5 sluices, each 3 feet in diameter.

The next in importance was the Daijar Bund and the canal connecting it with the Balsamand. The total sum spent on both of these during the current year amounted to Rs. 35,406, of which Rs. 14,129 were incurred on the former and Rs. 21,277 on the latter.

Roads.—A road is under construction from the top of the Juswant-pura hill to the garden, a distance of 7 miles. The estimate amounts to Rs. 72,297, of which Rs. 34,277 have been paid up to end of year.

The roads at present about Jodhpur town make up a total length of 21½ miles, which cost for maintenance Rs. 108.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The barracks known as the Kaim Khanis Lines for a squadron of another regiment of Imperial Service Troops are exactly similar to those occupied by the Sirdar Risala. They are at present under construction at an estimated cost of R19,841.

About R15,000 were spent on various buildings connected with the barracks for the Sirdar Risala.

A new jail at Jodhpur to accommodate 800 prisoners was started during the year and is already far advanced. The estimated cost of the building is R71,395, of which R23,964 have been expended during the current year. Most of the main barracks are nearly ready. The enclosure wall latrines and central buildings are not commenced yet.

The zenana quarters and nobles' school at Juswantpura referred to in last year's review were completed during the year.

The hospital at Juswantpura is completed, while the one on the top of the hill is awaiting the roof being put on.

The new Residency and connected buildings at Jodhpur were practically completed during the year and the Resident was able to occupy it after the rains.

The Maharaj Kunwar's bungalow was started and completed during the year. It comprises a hall, drawing-room, dining-room, office and five bed-rooms, with the necessary bath-rooms and godown. The cost was R36,603.

The new Residency doctor's bungalow and the out-houses, which were under construction last year, have also been completed during the current year.

A telegraph class at Jodhpur to educate boys for employment on the railway, with instruments obtained from the Government Telegraph Department, was started during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As usual, expenditure was incurred on public gardens, ice and soda water manufacture, etc.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Railway and Public Works business being carried out by the same establishment: R18,325 were charged to Public Works as its share.

JAIPUR.

The total expenditure incurred on public works during the twelve months ending 31st December 1891 was R7,61,924, or R6,776 less than that of the previous year. This was distributed over the several heads as follows:—

	R
New works	51,643
Repairs	1,26,376
Irrigation	96,855
Miscellaneous public improvements	1,23,787
City Water Works	56,704
State Cotton Press	56,462
Gas Works	45,111
Establishment	38,783
Imarat Works	1,47,383
Miscellaneous other items	18,820
Total	7,61,924

The charges on account of supervision amounted to R61,406, or 8.76 per cent. on the total outlay on Works and Repairs.

Colonel S. S. Jacob returned from one year's furlough on the 11th April 1891. The work was carried on during his absence by Assistant Engineers Pandit Ghasi Ram, and Lala Rupchand, both of whom are reported to have worked well.

The new works of any importance commenced during the year were:—

- (1) Thana buildings at Eastern Districts estimated to cost R5,963.
- (2) Thana buildings at Western Districts estimated to cost R4,796, and
- (3) Mill House at old Jail, estimated to cost R3,873.

The chief event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Czarewiteh of Russia, for whose reception a great deal of work for gas illumination and electric light was carried out.

Six parts of the Jaipur Portfolios of Architectural Details were published during the year. His Highness presented thirteen sets of this most valuable publication to the Press in England, and 40 sets to public libraries and others.

As usual, printed reports have been received from the heads of the Cotton Press and Gas Works Departments, the progress made under which is satisfactory and creditable.

COTTON PRESS.

The total capital outlay on the State Cotton Press, up to 31st December 1891, amounted to R2,15,582, while the net revenue was R59,904, giving a return of R27.78 per cent. on the total outlay. This shows a falling off of 2.86 per cent., as compared with the results of the previous year. The number of bales that were pressed during the period under report was 31,850. By the orders of the Darbar a new cotton press has been arranged for at Mandaor, close to the Hindon road railway station.

GAS WORKS.

Mr. Dominy, Superintendent of the Gas Works, had gone on four months' leave, and the work was performed by his Assistant, Mr. Frank Lee, during his absence. The work is reported to have been carried out well in all respects. The total expenditure incurred in this branch was R47,545, and the total revenue was only R2,433. The total quantity of gas generated during the year was 31,22,220 cubic feet, and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet was R9-3-6 $\frac{7}{8}$, or R0-12-7 $\frac{5}{8}$ less than that of the previous year. The average number of jets lit daily was 601, against 611 during the previous year. An exhaustor was newly erected at the works, which has greatly improved the working of the machinery.

FORESTS.

During the year under report there was an increase of 48 square miles in the area of the forest land under the management of this department. The total area of the forest lands was 278 square miles, including 72 square miles of forest reserves, which, when compared with the area of the state, gives an average of 1.90 for forest lands under management and 50 for forest reserves. This department is still managed by Bhai Sadhu Singh of the Imperial Service, who is reported to have done well during the year.

RAILWAY.

Mr. C. H. Croudace, who was deputed to Jaipur, to report on the project for a railway from Jaipur to Chumbal, has prepared his report, which has already been submitted to the Government of India.

BUILDINGS.

The main items of expenditure under Original Works were as follows :—

	R
New jail at Jaipur	4,848
Constructing solitary cells at Old Jail	1,088
Tabasil and nizamat building at Nimka Khera	3,443
Gun-shed in Runthumbore Fort	1,036
Lansdowne Hospital at Transport Pony Lines	22,371
Store-room, Mayo Hospital	1,592
Thana building, Eastern Districts	2,108
Do. Western do.	2,520
Constructing mill-house at Old Jail	1,584

The expenditure on repairs to Raj buildings amounted to R81,060 during the year.

ROADS.

A new road, 12 feet wide and 4,755 feet long, was made from near the Chandpole to the entrance to the Maharaja's kothi at Huthroi.

The following fair weather roads were also commenced, marked out, etc.:—

- (1) Gangapur and Lalsote road, 26 miles.
- (2) Rajmahal and Deoli Branch, 8 miles.

The roads that were already in existence were kept in thorough repair at an average cost of R44,854, or R156·56 per mile.

CITY WATER WORKS.

During the year under report 321,012,504 gallons of water were pumped up in the service reservoir. If to this be added the quantity of water pumped up by the well engine, the total will come to 321,664,100 gallons, or a daily average of 881,099 gallons. The cost of raising this quantity of water has been R50,634, or for water engines 2·51 annas, and for well engines 4·00 annas per 1,000 gallons.

IRRIGATION.

The total number of irrigation works in the State is as follows :—

	R
Completed works	123
Works in progress	4
TOTAL	<u>127</u>

Owing to scanty rainfall the area actually irrigated during 1891 was only 97,570 bighas, or 29,826 bighas, less than the previous year.

The total outlay during the year on these works was R96,855, and the total revenue realised, R243,831. The result, on the whole, was satisfactory.

The expenditure of this department on irrigation works from 1868 to the end of 1891 was R34,92,351, and the revenue realised during the same period was R23,76,066.

The Public Works Department in all its branches was well and creditably managed.

ULWAR.

As stated in last year's review the Report of Public Works Department expenditure is from 1st September 1890 to 31st August 1891.

The Public Works Department expenditure for the period amounted to Rs. 4,65,115, distributed over the several heads as under:—

ORIGINAL WORKS		R
Military Buildings		1,98,979
Civil „		1,03,672
Irrigation Works		17,446
		<u>3,20,097</u>
REPAIRS.		
Military Buildings		7,409
Civil „		40,258
Irrigation „		28,304
Miscellaneous public improvements		1,123
Communications		28,561
Imarutkhan		11,835
Bhaghat		2,089
		<u>1,19,669</u>
Establishment		25,349
GRAND TOTAL		<u>4,65,115</u>

Under Original Works the main expenditure was :—

MILITARY WORKS.		R
Constructing Lines for 1st Lancers at Ulwar		89,700
„ „ „ Futtah Pultan at Ulwar		87,200
CIVIL WORKS.		
Constructing a kothi at Siriskai		14,700
„ Lansdowne Kothi at Moti Dangari		12,500
„ a house for the State engineer		14,800
„ thana and tahsil at Bahrar		10,700
„ new thana at Ghazi		16,700
IRRIGATION.		
Kund Bagh Bani Billas, Ulwar		5,980
Constructing new band at Kho tahsil, Rajgarh		4,100
„ „ „ „ Tabla tahsil „		5,700

The construction of the lines for troops absorbed most of the grant for public works; were it not for this much more would have been devoted to productive works in the shape of irrigation projects and communications.

REPAIRS.

The charges under the several heads were fairly distributed, a much larger expenditure than last year having been incurred under Irrigation and Communications.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The percentage of establishment charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs was about 6 per cent.

GENERAL.

The increase made in the grant for public works for 1891-92 evinces that His Highness the Maharaja attaches much importance to public works and that he wishes to fully utilise the services of Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer.

KOTAH.

The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs3,99,116, which was distributed under the different heads as shown below :—

	R
Civil buildings	78,255
Roads	71,214
Miscellaneous public improvements	68,508
	<hr/>
	2,17,977
	<hr/>
Repairs	1,21,390
Irrigation	40,011
Establishment	19,738
	<hr/>
TOTAL	3,99,116
	<hr/>

Under head Civil Buildings, expenditure was chiefly incurred on the following works :—

Two Nizamath kacheries, estimated to cost about Rs17,000, work almost completed.

Two sarais for travellers were commenced during the year, but not yet completed.

The works connected with the conservancy of the inner tank in Kotah city were completed during the year, at a cost of Rs25,896.

A veterinary hospital, commenced in the last year, was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs6,794.

The new hospital for men at Kotah, estimated to cost Rs31,797, is still in progress. It is designed for fifteen beds and has special wards for eye cases and for patients requiring segregation.

Much has been done during the year towards improving the city of Kotah by removing old buildings and clearing crowded neighbourhoods; work is still in progress.

The Baylay clock tower, which will be a most useful addition to the city, was commenced at an estimated cost of Rs16,803.

Further improvements and additions to the Toph Khana buildings were made during the year.

Extensive works are in progress, both inside the palace and on the Fort walls. An estimate, amounting to Rs45,868, has been sanctioned for renewing a portion of the outer wall. Work is reported to be in progress.

A verandah was added to the Feel Khana in Gurh, at an estimated cost of Rs,741. Work is reported to be nearly completed.

A house for the Lady Doctor in charge of the Victoria Hospital for is in course of construction.

ROADS.

New metalling on the small length on Bara and Bhawargarh road, on approaches to Kali Sindh causeway, near Palaita, and at Antah, was completed.

Estimates for the new fair weather roads, the laying out and commencement of which were noted in the last review, were sanctioned during the year.

The earthwork on all of them has been completed, and the masonry work is in rapid progress. The total length of these roads is as follows :—

	Miles.
Tater and Barode	25
Mangrole and Etawah	19
Kanwas and Sangode	13
TOTAL	57

In addition to these an extension of the Tater and Barode line, to include masonry causeway on the Kali Sindh river near Barode, has just been sanctioned for Rs7,926, and work commenced. The causeway will connect the north-east districts with the western, and with the capital, from which they have been shut off. This is a most necessary work.

Another large river crossing on the river Purwan in the Shergarh nizamat has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs24,016. The causeway will be about 1,000 feet in length, and will connect the south-eastern districts, and the Tonk pargana of Chapra with the central portion of the State.

IRRIGATION.

An extension of the Durrah Nimoda Sarans, known as the Chatarpur Sarans, with head works on a branch of the Andheri river, lying wholly in Kotah, estimated to cost Rs13,361, was commenced during the year, chiefly to afford employment to immigrants from famine districts across the Chumbal.

A tank, with an earthen dam, estimated to cost Rs12,038, near the village of Burgoo, about 15 miles east of Kotah, has also been sanctioned and started as a relief work.

New branch ducts on Ramgarh irrigation project, estimated to cost Rs7,470, have also been sanctioned.

In consequence of the short rainfall which affected so many provinces in India, and which was felt, though to a lesser degree in Harowtee also, the tanks and wells in almost all the parganas in the State have failed, and to improve them an estimate, amounting to Rs29,920, which includes operations over twenty-four wells and tanks in six nizamats, has been sanctioned, and the work is in progress.

Another estimate for Rs50,460, affecting thirty-seven wells and tanks, has also been sanctioned. A third project of a similar kind is also in hand.

Water from the Parbutti canal was extensively used by the zamindars for irrigation purposes during the year, which shows that the work is likely to turn out profitably in future.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment charges on the ratio of outlay on Works and Repairs were 5.19 per cent.

JHALLAWAR.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs1,25,042, apportioned over the several heads of expenditure as under :—

	Rs
1. Original works	67,525
2. Repairs	32,102
3. Irrigation	6,080
4. Miscellaneous improvements	4,722
5. Establishment	14,613
TOTAL	1,25,042

The chief items of original works on which expenditure was incurred during the year were as follows :—

	Estimated cost.	Expended in previous year.	Expended during the year.
	R	R	R
BUILDINGS—			
1. New hospital at Chaoni	20,079	86	20,805
2. Customs chowki at Dig :	2,146	...	2,106
ROADS—			
1. Eklara and Manohur thana roads completed . . .	44,980	29,798	12,778
2. Renewing damaged works in Shahabad	7,444	1,435	4,717
3. Newaz river causeway	16,183	11,317	4,149
IRRIGATION—			
1 Rajpura tank	10,713	6,998	3,683

It will be seen from the above that no new works of magnitude were undertaken, the operations being confined to endeavour to complete the works which were taken in hand in the previous year.

The year under review has not been a favourable one for testing the advantages which further extension of irrigation schemes might be expected to produce; the rainfall was below average, and the Kadela tank project, which cost the State over R23,000 gave no water. But the villagers have shown no inclination to avail themselves of the supply from the Ujjar river in the Baraka Durra scheme. They appear to prefer to irrigate their opium-sown land with well water, and have at present a prejudice against irrigation by river water. The lead given in Kotah, where irrigation by river water has answered well, will, however, probably remove in time the prejudice there is against it in Jhallawar.

The dryness of the present season has attracted attention to the water supply in the tanks and wells to renew and dig which a beginning has been given now. The result of the experiment will find place in next year's report.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The percentage of charges on the ratio of outlay on works and repairs was 13.22.

The able and conscientious manner in which Mr. Miles, the State Engineer has administered the department under his charge has been, as usual, spoken of by the Political Superintendent of Jhallawar.

BUNDI.

The most important work which is still in progress is the construction of the roads from Bundi in the Deoli and Kotah directions, 24 miles of which are in Bundi territory. Metalling is steadily carried on and the money paid on the work during the year was R10,908.

TONK.

The expenditure on public works was R39,158, inclusive of Establishment charges.

SHAHPUA.

Rupees 15,000 were spent on public works the most important of which are the Victor Courts. These are suitable buildings attached to the Rajah's palace, and will, when finished, provide accommodation for the Revenue, Civil, and Criminal Courts. After their completion the Women's Hospital and the new school will be taken in hand.

* KEROWLEE.

The work on the bridge over the Panchna river referred to in the last report is still in progress and will be completed before the rains set in.

DHOLPUR.

The repairs to the bund of Khanpura tank mentioned in last year's review were completed before the last rains, which gave much satisfaction to the neighbouring zamindars and cultivators.

RAJPUTANA PROVINCE.

Return showing Rainfall in Native States during the year 1891-92.

No.	State.	April 1891.	May 1891.	June 1891.	July 1891.	August 1891.	September 1891.	October 1891.	November 1891.	December 1891.	January 1892.	February 1892.	March 1892.	Total 1891-92.
1	Abu	cts. ...	cts. 5	cts. 1.36	cts. 37.94	cts. 7.34	cts. 5.36	cts. 3	...	...	cts. 81	cts. ...	...	cts. 52.89
2	Serohi or Ehinpura . . . . .	...	...	...	9.45	68	30	...	...	...	50	25	...	11.18
3	Marwar . . . . .	...	7.4	...	5.81	85	35	4	...	...	27	...	...	8.6
4	Kherwara . . . . .	...	5	...	13.26	6.35	4.49	...	...	...	56	8	...	24.79
5	Partabgarh . . . . .	...	...	17.38	17.44	4.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.58
6	Meywar	3	15	1.29	9.69	3.13	1.96	16	...	...	2	8	...	16.51
7	Jhallawar	28	...	14	7.49	10.56	6.47	90	...	...	46	34	...	26.64
8	Kotah	7	18	10	9.4	5.52	4.68	47	...	...	15	9	...	21.20
9	Deoli	1.13	62	91	9.9	5.53	4.1	7	...	...	...	2	...	21.38
10	Tonk . . . . .	...	17	72	10.84	4.53	2.47	42	...	...	83	...	...	20.03
11	Shahpura	2	8	1	6.5	2.71	5.83	10	...	...	96	...	...	15.86
12	Ajmere	25	33	10	3.77	1.22	1.20	13	...	...	1.19	...	...	8.18
13	Jaipur	4	50	38	6.46	9.6	6.79	69	...	...	2.57	10	...	20.65
14	Kerowlee . . . . .	...	49	17	4.34	7.51	18.80	13	...	...	35	...	...	31.79
15	Dholpur . . . . .	...	...	1.40	4.73	9.55	14.49	59	...	...	82	24	...	31.82
16	Bhatpur . . . . .	...	35	25	3.59	15.31	14.54	17	...	...	30	10	...	35.51
17	Ulwara . . . . .	...	20	95	4.83	3.02	8.04	96	...	...	1.70	...	...	19.70
18	Bikanir	16	1.6	1.1	2.58	9.1	7.1	...	...	...	42	11	...	58.63

STATEMENT A.
Statement showing the existing Roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1891-92.

State.	Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
Udaipur.	Udaipur-Chitor Road .	Udaipur	Chitor	70	Miles.	Miles.	160 per mile.	Partially metalled. Under Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts. Do. Do. Do. Do.
	Udaipur-Kherwara Road .	Udaipur	Kherwara	...	50	...	25 per mile.	
	Kherwara-Kotra Road .	Kherwara	Kotra	...	48	...	Unknown	
	Udaipur-Eklingjee Road .	Udaipur	Eklingjee	...	13	...	...
	Eklingjee-Nathdwara Road .	Eklingjee	Nathdwara	...	17	...	...
	Nathdwara-Deosai Road .	Nathdwara	Deosai	...	38	...	10 per mile.	
Jodhpur.	Deoli-Teekar Road .	Deoli	Teekar	6	250 per mile.	* Portion of old Ajmere-Anandpur Road.
	Jodhpur City Roads .	...	...	70	165	212	...
	Roads about Jaisalpur .	...	...	21½	2	...	8,108
	Pali Road .	...	...	...	7	...	...
Jaipur.	Ajmere-Abu Road	90*	...	53	With the exception of the roads in the city of Jaipur, which are from 50 to 100 feet wide, metalled and paved on each side, all the roads are 36 feet wide, the centre, 12 feet, is metalled with kenker and the nullas are mostly unbridged.
	Roads in the city and environs of Jaipur	...	...	21½	105½	127	...
	Dera and Lalot Road .	Dera	Lalot	49	...	...	20,250
	Lalot-Chumbal Road .	Lalot	Chumbal bank	15	67½	...	2,503	
	Agra Road, including Nalla Section	...	...	79½	...	...	5,879
	Ajmere Road .	...	...	52	...	...	3,126
	Jaipur to Tonk Road .	Jaipur	Tonk	48	...	...	6,163
	Mandawar-Kerwale Road .	Mandawar	Kerwale	43	...	...	6,909
	Hindawas-Gungapur Road .	Hindawas	Gungapur	...	18	...	360	
	Deoli Road (Jaipur Section)	...	...	...	16	...	63
Nolah.	Bera Road, 1st Section	256½	101½	358	...	For metalled road : Rs 34 per mile. For unmetalled road : Rs 1460 per mile.
	Uned Gungo Road .	...	...	11½	...	...	...
	Abobra Road .	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Raj Roads .	...	...	12	...	...	...
	City Roads .	...	...	64	...	...	...
	Dorrah Road .	...	...	38½	...	...	...
	Bera Bhowargurh Road .	Bera	Bhowargurh	...	59½	...	...
	Mangroli Road .	...	...	...	16	...	...
	Bera and Jhalrapatan Road .	...	...	...	47	...	...
	Budora Road .	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Kungpur Road .	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Kangbar Road .	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Barrhi and Kanwas Road .	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Baycor and Sangodo Road .	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Mandao Ghat Road .	...	...	...	4	...	...
Nolah.	Undora and Shergurh Road	5	
	Sangodo and Kanwas Road .	...	...	...	13	...	...
	Tafar and Barodo Road .	...	...	...	25	...	...
	Mangroli and Ekawah Road .	...	...	...	19	...	...
				77	220½	297½		

Statement showing the existing Roads, metalled and unmetalled, constructed and maintained by the Native States in Rajputana during 1891-92—continued.

NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
<i>Jhalrapatan.</i>							
Durrab Road	Jhalrapatan	Kotah	19½	...	Miles.	...	
Gilwara Road . . . . .	.....	.....	10	...	...	...
Bilwara Road . . . . .	.....	.....	8½	...	...	...
Bilwara Road . . . . .	.....	.....	5	...	...	...
Short roads in and environs of Jhalrapatan . . . . .	.....	Tindara Causeway	20½	...	...	...
Patan-Chipa Barodo Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	44	...	...
Patan-Chipa Barodo Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	40	...	...
Udwara-Pagarin Road	Bilwara . . . . .	.....	...	31	...	...
Shahabad Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	3	...	...
Richwa Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	22	...	...
Eklera and Maushur Thana Road	Eklera	Maushur Thana	63½	140	203½	For metalled roads Rs300 per mile. For unmetalled roads Rs30 per mile.	
<i>Uwar.</i>							
Roads in the city and environs of Uwar . . . . .	.....	.....	7	...	...	...
Khalital-Tijara Road	Khalital	Tijara	16½	...	...	...
Rangath-Ferozpur	Rangath	Ferozpur	15½	...	...	...
Malakhera-Luchmangarh	Malakhera	Luchmangarh	16	...	...	...
Uwar-Altharporo	Uwar	Akharporo	6½	...	...	...
Uwar-Sliseth	Uwar	Sliseth	8½	...	...	...
Uwar-Nagor	Uwar	Nagor	20½	...	...	...
Uwar-Kishengarh	Uwar	Kishengarh	6	17	...	...
Uwar-Rajgarh	Uwar	Rajgarh	8½	16	...	...
<i>Tonk.</i>							
Jaiपुर and Tonk Road . . . . .	.....	.....	10½	33	137½	...	
Deoli and Tonk Road . . . . .	.....	.....	10	36	...	...
<i>Serohi.</i>							
Kherari-Kotwali Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	½	...	...
Kherari Railway Station Road . . . . .	.....	.....	...	16	...	...
Serohi-Pindwara Road	Serohi	Pindwara	1	...	...	...
Road at Serohi . . . . .	.....	.....	...	14	...	...
Robher-Kherari Road (Part) . . . . .	.....	.....	...	16	...	...
Robher-Kotra Road	Robher	Kotra . . . . .	...	16	...	...
Ajmere-Abu Road	Anudra	Eripura . . . . .	...	48	...	...
			1½	94½	96	R. a. p. ... 70 0 0 10 0 0 42 0 0 8 4 0	The roads in the city are paved and are from 16 to 25 feet wide; the rest of the roads are from 22 to 34 feet wide; 10 to 14 feet metalled with knucker.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, P. W. Dept.,

Rajputana and Central India.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Road Communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, Public Works Department, during 1891-92.

NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance	REMARKS.
IMPERIAL ROADS.							
Agra and Alwar Road	14 miles	30 miles	17.	...	17	...	
Kishangarh Section	Ajmer	Towards Jaipur	...	...	13	111	
Ajmer, 1st "	Do.	End of 13th mile, Kishangarh boundary	13	...	16	227	
" 2nd "	Do	Mangliawas	16	...	18	77	
" 3rd "	Mangliawas	Bewar, 3th mile	18	...	104	204	
Bur Pass Section	Bewar, 3th mile	Warwar Frontier	104	...	11	269	
Nasirabad Link Road	Ajmer, 2nd mile	Nasirabad Cantonment boundary	11	...	13	42	
Mangliawas Link	Nasirabad Cantonment boundary	Mangliawas	13	...	57	200	
Deoli Link Road	dry	Deoli Cantonment	57	...	234	91	
Ajmer Section, Mhow and Nasirabad Road	Nasirabad Cantonment	Khari River near Buri village.	234	...	1204	14	
Moywar Road, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sections, Tonk Section and Udaipur Link	Nasirabad	Nimbahera	394	...	64	300	
Imperial Roads within Cantonment boundary at Nasirabad	Buri	.....	2	...	2	100	
Roads in Civil Lines at Deoli	Deesa, Anadra, Erinpura	Erinpura Unadgunj, Bulwana	6	95	101	6	
Deesa and Erinpura Roads	Alu	Alu Road Station	94	4	104	200	
Alu Cantonment "	Alu	Unadgunj	4	13	17	222	
Alu Cart Road	Do.	Orla	...	54	16	113	
" Ghat "	Do.	Junction of Oria Road	...	1	1		
" "	Alu Gato	In Station	...	5	1		
Dilwara Road at Alu	Club Gate	Dilwara Temple	...	1	1		
DISTRICT FUND ROADS.							
Pachkar Road	Ajmer Municipal Boundary	Pachkar	6	...	6	351	} Most of these roads were improved during the year as Faalino Relief Works.
Mangliawas and Pisangan Road.	Mangliawas	Pisangan	...	12	12	...	

Statement showing the Road Communications maintained by the Imperial Government in Rajputana, during 1891-92—continued.

NAME OF ROAD.	From	To	Mettled.	Unmettled.	Total length.	Annual cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.
DISTRICT FUND ROADS—continued.							
Ajmere and Sringar	Ajmere Municipal Boundary	Sringar	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	
" and Ararka Road	Ditto	Ararka	...	10	10	150	
Harnadu and Tilonia	Harnadu	Tilonia	2	14	14	...	
Nasirabad and Sringar	Nasirabad Cantonment Boundary	Tilonia	4½	...	8	...	
" and Ramsar	Nasirabad	Sringar	...	3½	10	...	
Dandawara and Masuda	Dandawara	Masuda	...	10	10	...	
" and Kekri	Ditto	Masuda	...	12½	12½	...	
Beawar and Targarh	Beawar	Kekri	...	34	34	40	
" and Masuda	Ditto	Targarh	...	20	20	...	
" and Sheopura Ghat	Ditto	Masuda	...	13	13	...	
" and Chitar	Ditto	Sheopura Ghat	...	10	10	...	
" and Bulad	Ditto	Chitar	...	11	11	...	
" and Kotra	Ditto	Bulad	...	3	3	...	
Targarh and Jussakhern	Targarh	Kotra	...	8	8	...	
Jussakhern and Todgarh via Bara Khun	Jussakhern	Jussakhern	...	6	6	...	
" and Bhim	Ditto	Todgarh	...	16	16	...	
Bhim and Barar	Bhim	Bhim	...	8	8	...	
Barar and Todgarh	Barar	Barar	...	7	7	...	
Todgarh and Dawair	Todgarh	Todgarh	...	5	5	...	
Sungghata Road	Todgarh	Dawair	...	23	23	...	
	from 6½ mile on the Beawar	Dawair	...	9½	9½	...	
	Todgarh Road	9½ miles towards Patan village	...	9½	9½	...	
MUNICIPAL ROADS.							
Ajmere Municipal Suburban Roads	Ajmere City Wall	Ajmere Municipal Boundary	13½	13	26½	130	

Most of these roads were improved during the year as Munim Relief Works.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, P. W. Dept.,
Rajputana and Central India.

PART III.

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(1)

MEYWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 134-G., dated Udaipur, the 27th April 1892.

From—Colonel S. B. MILES, *Resident, Meywar,*

To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1891-92, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of States.

2. I held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

3. The notable events of the year were :—

I.—Colonel P. W. Powlett, C.S.I., the Officiating Agent to the Governor General visited Udaipur in November 1891.

II.—Colonel Trevor, C.S.I., also paid a visit to the State in March last.

III.—The foundation stone of a new hospital, to be known as the Lansdowne Hospital, was laid by Colonel Trevor on the 5th March with due ceremony.

SEASON AND CROPS.

4. The commencement of the rains was retarded. Only 1 inch and 29 cents fell in June. In July, except in Central Meywar, the rainfall was good and amounted to 9 inches and 69 cents. In August the rainfall was scanty everywhere, and in Central Meywar seriously deficient. In September there was only one good shower, amounting to 1 inch and 45 cents, and the rains ceased early. By the gauge kept at the Residency the total fall of the year was 16.51 inches.

5. Owing to the rains commencing so late in the year, the hot weather was prolonged and a heavy mortality in cattle occurred. The harvests of last year were poor. This year the rain crops have been more or less a failure in the northern portion of Meywar, both in the hill and open country. The tanks and wells were used to save the mukki, and therefore the kharif harvest was good where the crops were irrigated; while crops on unirrigated ground, it is estimated, did not yield above a quarter of the average. The rabi crops have been generally poor, and it is believed that somewhat less than one-half of the area usually irrigated has lain fallow this season. The outturn of both harvests taken together is estimated at less than 9 to 10 annas for the whole country.

6. Up to June prices were fairly steady. They began to rise somewhat after the nature of the rains became apparent, and by January had risen

considerably, but have now again fallen to what they were about the same date last year. In January and February there were a few good but partial showers.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

7. The Residency Surgeon reports as follows:—

“The health of the city has been good. In Udaipur city there were 847 deaths against 1,327 during the previous year, showing a mortality of 18·08 per thousand; of these 717 occurred from fever, as against 924 in previous year, 26 from small-pox against 17 deaths in last year, and 86 due to affections of stomach, bowels, and general debility, 2 snake-bites and 16 all other diseases. There was no case of cholera in the city. The number of births was as follows:—

“Males 753, Females 639, Total 1,392. Ratio per thousand 29·72.”

8. The sanitary condition of the city is fairly good.

DISPENSARIES.

9. The attendance at the various hospitals shows an increase on the last year, except at Nathdwara, where the work done is extremely poor. The dispensaries at Untalla and Kerda were closed during the year for want of funds.

JAIL.

10. The buildings are in good state of repair, an upper story has been built on one of the barracks and occupied by the prisoners. A house for the Daroga has been completed, thus allowing the quarters formerly occupied by him to be utilised as a female ward. A barrack has also been erected outside the Jail to accommodate about 70 under-trial prisoners, as well as a shed with godown for grinding grain. A mortuary is nearly completed, and the chook before the main gate and female ward has been enlarged and raised.

Conservancy.—Jail clean and well drained; dry earth system is in force.

Food.—The scale allowed is the same as in the Ajmere Jail.

Accommodation, —Over-crowding.—The largest number on any one day during the year was 586. A barrack is used for grinding grain, which will be used as a dormitory when the new grinding shed is ready.

Sickness and mortality.—There were 12 deaths during the year, but health generally good. The rate per thousand of deaths from all causes to the daily average number of prisoners for the year was 23·07. The daily average number of sick was 14·51.

VACCINATION.

11. During the year 13,183 persons were vaccinated, as compared with 13,872 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the illness of two of the vaccinators. The percentage of success was 98·99, and the cost per successful case was 2 annas 4 pies.

ADMINISTRATION.

12. The Judicial Administration of this State continues to be in the same state as when last reported on. Pandia Mohun Lal, who was appointed Judge of the Diwani Court last year, resigned his post in January last, and his work is now being carried on by Munshi Sohun Lal, who was removed from the post of Foujdari Hakim about three years ago.

CRIME.

13. One case of mail robbery occurred on the Udaipur-Kherwara road within the limits of the villages of Obri of Jewas and Banjaria of Meywar khalsa on the 18th March last. In the scuffle both the runner and guide were

desperately wounded with sword cuts, from the effects of which the former died after lingering for two days. The contents of the mail bag were found next morning, with the exception of two parcels valued at R221, which were carried off by the robbers. Steps are being taken by the Meywar Darbar to arrest the perpetrators of the robbery and murder.

14. No cases of sati or of infanticide have been reported in Meywar during the year.

There have been, however, 40 cases of dakaity and highway robbery as compared with 29 in the previous year, but it is satisfactory to note that very few cases were of a serious nature.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

15. The financial condition of the Meywar state is very satisfactory. In the Sambat year 1947, which ended on the 22nd July 1891, the total income of the State was R25,96,299, Imperial; while the expenditure amounted to R24,00,946, which shows a decrease over the previous year of about R130,000, and left a surplus balance of nearly two lakhs.

SALT.

Meywar Administ Report

16. The sites of the old khari (earth salt) works in Meywar territory were inspected by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue, and the result reported was that earth salt was being overtly manufactured in small quantities in many private dwellings and that brine produced by lixiviation was used by the very poorer classes as a substitute for salt. The matter was at once brought to the notice of the Darbar, and suitable measures were taken to prevent a recurrence of the offence.

OPIUM.

17. During the year under report 3,260 chests of opium were weighed at the Chitor scale; of these 3,123½ were exported to China and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realised by the British Government was R19,69,650.

18. A rather daring attempt to smuggle opium from Bhilwara into Bombay was detected in February last by the Collector of Customs and Abkari. A special officer was deputed by the Collector to Bhilwara to make enquiries, and it was ascertained that three mahajans sent a railway parcel containing 86 pounds of untaxed opium and gave out to the railway authorities that the parcel contained sweetmeat. The persons concerned have all been arrested and are awaiting their trial.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

19. Lieutenant Pinhey, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh, was again relieved of the Moghia work and deputed to the Meywar-Partabgarh border on the 31st October 1891. He has since settled eleven cases between Meywar and Partabgarh, one case between Meywar and Banswara and one case between Partabgarh and Banswara, and has demarcated a boundary line of about 26 miles.

20. Mr. B. Egerton assumed charge of his duties as Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, on the 18th June 1891, and since then he has settled 47 cases, involving 52 miles of internal boundaries. Of these 14 were settled by mutual agreement, 22 by arbitration of one form or another, and 11 by himself. About 665 cases of boundary disputes, requiring settlement, still remain on file, and many others will probably be filed subsequently.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

21. Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., the Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, Meywar, arrived at Udaipur and assumed charge of his duties on the 4th June 1891.

22. No new pargana has been settled this year, but the work left unfinished in the Girwa and Mandalgarh zillas was completed, and progress was made with the Jchazpur zilla, where the settlement has not been yet introduced. The establishment of the Revenue Department head-quarter office has also been busy, checking accounts and endeavouring to secure more efficient administration. Altogether a great deal of work has been done.

PUBLIC WORKS.

23. The report under this head from the Executive Engineer, Mr. Campbell Thomson, has been sent, as usual, to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department. The total amount expended during the year was Rs. 3,27,200; of which Rs. 96,500 were spent on new buildings, Rs. 20,500 on roads, Rs. 1,09,700 on irrigation works and Rs. 59,300 on repairs and miscellaneous works. The cost of establishment was Rs. 41,200.

24. The expenditure on the Connaught Bund for the new Futteh Sagar lake amounted to over Rs. 90,000, and there is now 14 feet of water in it.

25. The survey of the proposed railway line from Chitor to Udaipur has been completed, and the plans and estimates will shortly be submitted to the Agent to the Governor General.

EDUCATION.

26. At the close of the year there were four schools at the capital and twenty-one in the districts, with an attendance of 624 scholars at the former and 1,402 at the latter. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,970-9-8, and the cost of educating a boy at the capital was Rs. 15-0-6, while in the district schools it amounted to only Rs. 5-10-2. One student of the Maharana's High School passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University and two passed the Middle Class Examination of the same University.

COURT OF VAKILS.

27. Tables I and II treat of the work done by the Meywar Court of Vakils. Ten cases were instituted during the year, making, with 9 remaining over from last year, a total of 19; of these 17 were disposed of, leaving 2 for adjudication during the present year.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

28. A period of 28 days was spent in camp and Nathdwara, Rajnagar, Rasmi, Akola, Korabar and Dhebar were visited by me. The tour was purposefully curtailed on account of the general scarcity of fodder in the country and the consequent difficulty of providing for a large camp.

HILLY TRACTS.

29. Major Bignell held charge of this district from the 27th April 1891, when Colonel McRae, the permanent incumbent, proceeded on furlough to Europe. His report and that of the Officiating Second Assistant Resident at Kotra are annexed.

30. Owing to late and deficient rainfall both the kharif and rabi crops suffered seriously and the outturn is much below the average. Forty per cent. of the cattle are said to have died from want of forage and water.

31. Three cases of murder are reported to have occurred in the district, two in Jewas and one in Chani. In one case the criminals have been arrested and

punished, in the second the criminals are awaiting trial, and in the third the man concerned was a Vilayati, after whom a vigorous search was kept up for some time, but who is believed to have effected his escape to Afghanistan.

32. There is nothing of importance to note respecting the estates of the Bhoomia Chiefs, except that the Rawat of Jewas has adopted a son of the Thakur of Thana without previously obtaining the consent of the Meyar Darbar.

DUNGARPUR.

33. The administration of Dungarpur is much in the same condition as before. The Maharawal has not yet appointed a Kamdar, and the Patels of the Burakon pargana have complained that they have been rack-rented. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Maharawal has at last agreed to open a dispensary at his capital.

KOTRA.

34. The Officiating Assistant Resident succeeded in settling a case of boundary dispute between the villages of Sindwara and Samija, and his proceedings have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor General for confirmation. The proceedings in the second case, referred to by him as having been settled, have, however, been returned to him.

35. The statement contained in the 6th paragraph of the report that the 2nd Assistant has been given the entire charge of the Umria estate is not quite correct. This estate, the revenue of which amounts to Rs. 1,000 per annum, is deeply involved in debt, and since the murder of its Thakur in 1884 the Second Assistants have generally supervised the affairs of the estate. The Darbar has now sanctioned the appointment of a Kamdar to look after it.

BANSWARA AND PARTABGARH ASSISTANCY.

36. Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, who has for six years been in charge of these States and whose ability and success in their supervision are deserving of notice, proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 20th February 1892, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant L. Impey.

37. The rainfall throughout these States has been good. In Banswara 48, and in Partabgarh 39 inches, were registered. Consequently there was no scarcity of any kind and the prices of food-grains and fodder have been ruling low.

38. A report on the administration and financial condition of Banswara has been lately submitted, and I have no further comments to make here. The instalments of Government tribute are now paid pretty regularly, and the balance of old debt due to Government was paid up in full in August last.

PARTABGARH.

39. There has been no change in the administration of this State. The Maharawat has appointed Pandia Mohun Lal, late Civil Judge at Udaipur, to act as Kamdar for the present. Rani Jodhkarniji died in December 1891, and His Highness married the daughter of the Raja of Pisangan in Ajmere in February last.

KUSHALGARH.

40. The principal event of the year has been the demise on the 6th December 1891 of the late Rao Zorawar Sing and the succession of his son Oodey Sing, aged 32 years, who, like his father, manages the estate in a very satisfactory way. A claim was made by the Maharawal of Banswara to perform talwar bandhai and take succession fees, but this was disallowed by the Agent to the Governor General.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Working of the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1891-92.

RESIDENCY	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1891.	Number instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending on 31st March 1892	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT						REMARKS	
							Pending on 1st April 1891.	Appeals during the year	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining
Meywar	9	10	19	17	2	R 1,293	1	3	4	1			3	

UDAIPUR:
The 27th April 1892.

S. B. MILES, Colonel,
Resident in Meywar.

TABLE II.

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated upon by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1891-92.

OFFENCES	Number
Murder	1
Highway robbery without wounding	3
Cattle-lifting	2
Dakaity	3
Miscellaneous	8
TOTAL	17

UDAIPUR: }
The 27th April 1892.

S. B. MILES, Colonel,
Resident in Meywar.

ENCLOSURE A.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY, HILLY TRACTS,
MEYWAR, FOR 1891-92.

No. 175-G., dated Kherwara, the 9th April 1892.

From—MAJOR E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*
To—The Resident in Meywar.

I have the honour to submit for the year 1891-92 the Administration Report of the Superintendency of which I held charge since 27th April 1891.

2. A statement by Surgeon Captain G. B. Irvine, Officiating Medical Charge, Meywar Bhil Corps, containing the usual statistics on rainfall dispensary, station, etc., is appended and marked A.

SEASONS AND CROPS.

3. Deficient rainfall 24.79 inches.

Rain did not fall till 23rd July or more than a month late, distribution most unequal, rain fell from 23rd July to 10th August, then came a break of forty days till 19th September, then 4 inches in six days. The result being a seven-anna rain and a five-anna cold weather crop.

Water and forage are very scarce and bad, and rates for grain of all kinds high.

Owing to late rainfall foot and mouth disease and want of forage the loss in cattle has been very great, estimated as follows:—

Draught cattle 8 per cent.	:	:	:	:	} on original number.
Milch kine 20 per cent.	.	.	.	.
Superfluous, aged, etc. 12 per cent.	.	.	.	.

CRIMES.

4. Several crimes of a serious nature were committed during the year.

Murder of a relative of the Thakur of Chani at Chani, criminals arrested and punished.

Triple murder at Jawas by a Vilayati. Murderer escaped into Banswara and thence into Afghanistan. Dakaity and murder at Bhandra, criminals apprehended and are under trial.

Mail robbery and murder on 18th March 1892, enquiry proceeding.

Crime is always prevalent in these districts during a year of scarcity.

BORDER COURTS.

5. Courts were held between—

Meywar and Dungarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181
Salumber and Dungarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Daryawad and Dungarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Mahi Kanta and Dungarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Mahi Kanta and Meywar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64

and a total number of 300 cases was disposed of.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

6. Long-standing and important cases between Dungarpur and Lunawarra and Meywar and Idar were tried.

ROADS

7. Six miles of the Kotra-Kherwara road have been constructed.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

8. Inspected by Brigadier General G. F. Beville, Commanding Deesa District. The regiment sent a team to the Rajputana and Central India Rifle meeting, which won the silver cup and His Excellency the Viceroy's silver medal.

DUNGARPUR.

9. Finances are still in an unsatisfactory state—

	R	a.	p.
Excess expenditure being	10,617	9	6
The total debt	27,845	0	0

10. The forces kept up by His Highness are too numerous and expensive, costing one-half of gross revenue. The administration is carried on in a cheap and inefficient way. The jagirdars of Ramgarh and Gari have been giving much trouble to His Highness, their conduct is under consideration. His Highness has expressed his intention of building a dispensary at Dungarpur. Up to date no medical aid has been obtainable by the Dungarpur "Assamies," as no dispensary or hospital existed in the State.

BANESAR FAIR.

Abstract.

	R
11. Goods sold	2,90,727
Do. remaining	17,115
TOTAL	3,07,842

BHUMIA CHIEFS.

12. The Rawat of Jawas has adopted a son of the Thakur of Thana. The revenues of the Chiefs have suffered from the prevailing scarcity.

TOURS.

13. The Political Superintendent was 91 days in camp.

HEALTH.

14. The health of the district has been bad. Influenza, pneumonia, and chest affections have been rife and the mortality very great. There was an outburst of cholera in January 1892 in some of the Dungarpur villages.

15. The report on the Kotra district by the 2nd Assistant Resident is attached.

STATEMENT A.

Meteorological Observations.

YEAR.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days' rainfall.
1891-92	...	May 1891	Dec. 1891	...	...	24.79	38

Highest temperature noted on the 28th May 1891 110°
 Lowest do. do. 29th and 30th December 1891 46°
 Mean of barometer for the year 1891-92.

KHERWARA DISPENSARY.

Total attendances during the year	6,984
Out-door patients	6,935
In-door patients	49

Principal Causes of Sickness.

YEAR.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Disease of digestive system.	Ulcers.	Skin diseases.
1891-92	1,657	1,374	641	455	766	675

MEYWAR-BHIL CORPS.

*Health of the regiment.—Fair.**Principal Causes of Sickness.*

YEAR.	Influenza.	Fevers.	Guinea-worm.	Ophthalmia.	Chest affections.	Injuries.
1891-92	28	182	113	25	32	37

Health of the station.—Fair.

E. D. F. BIGNELL, Major,

Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Dungarpur State for the Sambat year 1947, i.e. A.D. from July 1890 to 30th June 1891.

RECEIPTS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Land revenue for Sambat 1947	87,695	9	3			
Rovonue of land allotted to the Darbar servants	12,815	0	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind	894	6	3			
Miscellaneous	45,540	9	9			
Customs	21,153	14	3			
Sukri, or tax levied by Darbar officials employed in collecting rent	3,545	12	0			
Abkari	4,760	14	0			
				1,76,406	1	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

Kothar Khurch, or personal expenses of the Maha Rawal	36,095	1	6
Household expenses	2,650	8	0
Miscellaneous	32,176	14	6

STATE EXPENDITURE.

Contingent expenses	14,704	3	3
Tribute to British Government	18,462	8	0
Pay of troops	82,934	7	9
			1,87,023 11 0

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

DEBT.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance of last year	29,427	6	6			
Paid during the year	12,700	0	0			

Balance due	16,727	6	6
Current year's excess expenditure	10,617	9	6

Balance due by State	27,345	0	0
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ADJUSTMENT.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Last year's balance	2,610	5	0	}	90,305	14	3
Income of Sambat 1947	87,695	9	3				
Recovered during the year					86,632	14	3
Remission					665	15	0
To be recovered in the next year					3,007	1	0

E. D. F. BIGNELL, Major,

Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpur during the Sambat year 1947, i.e. from 1st July 1890 to 30th June 1891, showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.	Number of Criminal cases.	Number of Civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	TOTAL.
July 1890	54	48	67	35	
August "	52	71	50	73	
September "	60	40	48	52	
October "	56	64	66	54	
November "	28	27	32	23	
December "	43	56	39	60	
January 1891	49	16	27	38	
February "	34	14	19	29	
March "	31	9	15	25	
April "	57	29	35	51	
May "	51	44	47	48	
June "	53	43	41	55	
TOTAL	568	461	486	543	2,058

KHERWARA; }
The 12th April 1892.

E. D. F. BIGNELL, Major,
Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the Number of Shops and Value of Goods brought to the Banesar fair in Sambat year 1947 (A.D. 1892).

Number of shops,—570.

	R
From Bombay	1,16,500
Partabgarh	54,220
Guzerat	4,400
Rutlam	54,000
Burhanpur	3,500
Miscellaneous	6,310
TOTAL	2,39,030

	R
Value of drugs	9,257
Copper and brass utensils	10,850
Jewels of gold and silver	300
Provisions	1,535
Sweetmeats	825
Earthen pots	195
Ironmongery	250
Cotton	2,150
Brass anklets	1,000
Tobacco	25,100
Cocoanuts	3,700
Leather	1,200
Miscellaneous	12,050
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS .	8,07,842

Abstract.

	R
Goods sold	2,90,727
Do remaining	17,115
TOTAL .	8,07,842

KHERWARA : }
The 12th April 1892. }

E. D. F. BIGNELL, *Major,*
Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

ENCLOSURE B.

REPORT ON THE KOTRA DISTRICT.

No. 78-G., dated Kotra, the 1st April 1892.

From—Captain C. DAWSON, 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar,
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1891-92.

2. The meteorological observations are as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extremo daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
	May.	February.				
81.56	91.40	68.25	25.51	36	48	18.6

3. The health of the district has been good. Small-pox was prevalent within cantonment limits in December and January, but care was taken to at once segregate inmates of any house in which a case occurred, so the epidemic was stamped out. It is to be regretted that there are no vaccinators appointed to the Kotra district.

4. On the 20th May 1891 Colonel Powlett, Resident, Western States, Rajputana, and Captain Dawson, 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, held a Border Court for the settlement of cases between the States in their respective charges. All cases were settled.

5. A long-pending boundary dispute between the Thakur of Sindwara-Raj-Gagoonda and Thakur of Sameeja Jura Putta was settled by me.

A boundary dispute between Thakur of Ara Panurwa Putta and Thakur of Nowagaum Raj-Jarall was also settled by me.

6. The 2nd Assistant Resident has been given the entire charge of the Umria estate. The debts of the Thakur have been paid by a loan received from the Udaipur Darbar, half of which has been repaid, and it is hoped the estate will be clear in about 3 years' time.

7. The Kherwara-Kotra road is nearly completed.

8. I spent 100 days on tour during which time I visited the districts of Jura, Aghna and Panurwa.

ENCLOSURE C.

REPORT ON PARTABGARH, BANSWARA, AND KUSHALGARH.

No. 162, dated Banswara, the 4th April 1892.

From—Lieutenant L. IMPEY, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgarh,
To—The Resident, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report on the States of Partabgarh, Banswara, and the Chiefship of Kushalgarh for the year 1891-92.

2. Lieutenant Pinhey officiated as Assistant Political Agent up to the 20th February 1892, when he was relieved by me. I have held charge since that date, in addition to my other duties as Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias.

3. *Border Courts.*—Lieutenant Pinhey met the Assistant Political Agent for Rewa Kantha in January 1892, for the settlement of cases between the states in their respective charges, 78 cases were disposed of, and Rs. 1,272 awarded—

	R
Against Banswara	967
„ Kushalgarh	187
„ Sunth	55
„ Kadana	50
„ Baria	13
TOTAL	1,272

4. *Boundary disputes.*—During the cold weather Lieutenant Pinhey settled eleven boundary cases between Meywar and Partabgarh, one case between Meywar and Banswara, and one case between Partabgarh and Banswara. The total length of border demarcated is about 26 miles. Eleven of the disputes were settled either by the arbitration of Bhil panchayats or by the mutual agreement of the Motamids of the States concerned.

5. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall this year has been above the average. In Banswara 48 and in Partabgarh 39 inches were registered.

6. *Crops.*—The kharif was partially damaged by heavy rains. The rabi in Partabgarh has been exceptionally good and in Banswara the winter crop is reported to be slightly above the average. Prices of grain are ruling low.

7. *Public Health.*—There was an outbreak of cholera in Partabgarh in August and September, but the mortality was not heavy. In Banswara cholera occurred in October. It was almost entirely confined to two villages, and was of a very virulent type, there being 54 deaths out of 64 cases. With the exception of this epidemic and some cases of pneumonia in the winter, the general health has been good. The dispensaries in Partabgarh and Banswara are well attended and seem popular. At both places the buildings are unfitted for hospital purposes, and it is understood that a new dispensary is shortly to be built at Partabgarh.

8. *Tour.*—Lieutenant Pinhey spent 140 days in camp and visited the principal places in this district. I am at present on tour in Banswara.

PARTABGARH.

9. *Notable events.*—

(a) Rani Jodhkaraji died in December 1891.

(b) His Highness in February married a daughter of the Thakur of Pisangan in Ajmere

10. *Finance.*—The receipts from all sources amounted to Salim Sahi Rs. 2,66,429-15-9. The expenditure incurred is stated to be Salim Sahi Rs. 2,85,881-7-0. The expenditure thus exceeded the receipts by Rs. 19,451-7-3. A sum of Rs. 27,505-1-9 was spent in liquidation of old debt and a large amount was expended in connection with the funeral ceremonies of the late Mahai Rawat.

11. *Administration.*—No Kamdar has yet been appointed. The Chief is carrying on the work himself and closely superintends the management of the State.

12. *Judicial.*—Of criminal cases 355 were disposed of during the year, leaving 177 pending enquiry at the close of the period under review.

The number of civil suits remaining unsettled at the end of last year and instituted this year was 588, of these 288 have been decided. There are 32 prisoners in the jail.

13. *Education*.—The school at the capital is well managed and is attended by 216 boys.

14. There were no cases of infanticide, mail robbery or witch-swinging reported during the year.

BANSWARA.

15. *Notable events*.—

(a) Maharaj Fateh Singh, of Khandu, one of the leading nobles in Banswara, died on the 29th May 1891. His adopted son, Runglnath Singh, aged 11 years, succeeded to the estate.

(b) Rani Jaliji died on the 26th March 1892.

16. *Administration*.—Government tribute has been paid regularly and it is stated that old debts are in course of liquidation, but there is no reliable information to show the present state of finance. No Kamdar has yet been appointed, and the position of affairs is practically the same as noticed in last year's report.

17. *Judicial*.—The number of criminal cases, disposed of during the year was 450, and 386 cases still remain pending enquiry. Of civil suits 150 were instituted and 148 have been settled.

There are 47 prisoners in the jail, which is being enlarged and improved.

18. Education has made little progress in Banswara; the one school supported by the State contains 118 boys, who merely receive a rudimentary education.

19. The total income derived from exports and imports is stated to amount to R28,242-3-9.

20. A case of witch-swinging is reported to have occurred in March; the woman is alive and an enquiry is being held.

No case of mail robbery or infanticide occurred during the year under review.

KUSHALGARH.

21. *Notable events*.—The Rao Zarawar Singh died on the 6th December 1891. His son Udey Singh, aged 32 years, has succeeded to the Chiefship.

22. The Rao personally manages his estate and the administration is well reported on.

23. The income for the year amounted to R55,679-9-9 and the expenditure to R55,604-11-6.

R6,175-5-0 were realised under the head of custom duties.

24. Of criminal cases 400 were disposed of during the year, and only 18 are shown as still under enquiry. Forty-eight civil cases were decided.

25. There are 4 prisoners in the jail.

26. In the school 75 boys are under instruction.

(2)

WEST RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 1-P., dated Abu, the 9th April 1892.

*From—Colonel PERCY W. POWLETT, C.S.I., Resident, Western Rajputana States,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1891-92, during the whole of which I have been in charge.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall in all three States was below the average, and in Marwar and Jaisalmir so much below as to cause a famine. The autumn crop was for the most part lost in all the parganas of Marwar, including Malani, except those bordering Jaipur.

3. In Jaisalmir there were no crops in the west and north parts of the State. Besides the crops the grass has been generally lost, or has grown very scantily outside the Aravallis.

4. During the year cholera appeared in parts of Marwar and Sirohi, causing about 700 deaths. There was no small-pox during the year, but influenza was generally prevalent in the months of November and December.

FAMINE RELIEF.

5. Arrangements for providing relief works and gratuitous relief were made in Jodhpur. They consisted chiefly of railway and tank embankment work and removing sand hills which threatened to block the railway. The total number of people on works in Jodhpur was last week 8,354.

6. The Darbar has liberally given Rs.3,000 to complete the famine relief road from Dewair to Kot, and Rs.1,000 for the relief of the destitute Marwaris in Sind.

7. In Jaisalmir some work has been set going in connection with the "Kharins," or depressions where water accumulates and renders the growth of wheat possible.

8. It is estimated that 200,200 people have emigrated on account of the scarcity from Jodhpur, and 11,276 from Jaisalmir.

MARWAR.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

9. There is no very important change to record. Pandit Sheo Naraen, Member of Council and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, also Fouzdar Makhdum Baksh, have died, and the first has been succeeded in Council by Kulla Chattarbhuji, and the Fouzdar by Kaviraj Murádan.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

10. The season has caused a falling off in land revenue and customs.

11. The revenue amounts approximately to Rs.43,00,000, while the expenditure was approximately Rs.48,00,000.

12. The finances I consider to be in a sound state. The anxiety they at one time gave I have dwelt on in former reports. Instead of debt there will now be in ordinary years a large surplus to deal with. Even in a year like that under report there would be no deficit but for extraordinary expenditure and that on remunerative public works.

COURTS.

13. Now that the Marwar Darbar prints an Administration Report, it is not necessary to give here the statistics of the courts in detail. I consider all

to be working well. I have repeatedly dwelt on the value of the work of the Court of Sardars under Mr. Hardy Singh, Rae Bahadur. Few of his decisions are appealed against, and very few of those appealed against are reversed. The Jagir Courts under his supervision are very rarely complained of, and they dispose, on an average, of more than 1,000 civil cases and 600 criminal. I think it may fairly be claimed that the definition of the Jagirdars' Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in 1884 has been a complete success. The encumbered Estates Court, also Mr. Hardy Singh's, has now dealt with 115 cases, involving debts to the amount of nearly twenty-eight lakhs. The Council does more judicial work than formerly, and on the whole I think its decisions are good. The credit of this is largely due to Pandit Sukhdeo Prashad, Judicial Secretary to the Council and the Musaheb Ala.

SETTLEMENT AND SUPPRESSION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

14. An elaborate system of supervision for the control of Meenas Baorees, Kolis, Bhecls and Bagrees has been established under the superintendence of Mr. Hardy Singh, while Mr. Chattarbhu, Superintendent of Land Revenue, exerts himself to obtain land for those who want it. A supervisor and thirteen moharrirs are entirely occupied in watching the criminal tribes and in collecting facts about them, and fairly complete information is now obtainable. A great deal of land has been assigned to them, but in places more is wanted. I consider that to give the cultivators a deed, granting them occupancy rights, and so a sense of stability, is a measure likely to raise their character. Many of these deeds (*pattas*) have been given, but many more ought to be distributed during the next year. Another reform is the disallowment of "Chouth," or blackmail, to Meenas, and the substitution of chowkidars selected from the old "Chouth" claimants and paid by the villages. The levy of chouth was practised almost entirely by Meenas, and was always evaded when possible by villages, thus giving rise to attacks by Meenas.

REPRESSION OF CRIME.

15. The annual report of the Superintendent of Criminal Tribes contains a statement of the number of thefts in each pargana, and dakaity and robbery reports are carefully exacted by the Resident's office. In every case the sufferer's statement is required. Theft is kept within bounds, but both it, robbery and dakaity have increased during the past year, an almost necessary result of the security. Dakaities rose from 16 to 29 and robberies from 76 to 114.

16. The mail bags were carried off twice, but in both cases they were recovered without loss.

17. Last year I was too sanguine about a coming improvement in Godwar, where again dakaity has been renewed. Nearly half the whole number of the year's dakaities occurred in that pargana, but there has lately again been some remarkable success in arresting offenders and elucidating cases.

18. During the year 96 dakaites have been punished by the courts, and 11 convicted and released on security.

19. There are now 155 unsentenced convicts on the register, the careful maintenance of which is very important. The famine has caused a few to absent themselves, and five have been convicted and sentenced to heavy punishment. The system, when it does not reform offenders, places them within reach of the law, as each furnishes security for his attendance when wanted.

20. If the efforts to promote dakaity suppression during the last 12 years have met with some measure of success, it is, I think, mainly due—

- (1) to the co-operation of the Darbars, and to interesting them in effecting arrests;

- (2) to dealing severely with local magnates, who, like the Thakurs of Panchota, Rewara, Lohiana and Boyatra, profited by robbery and theft. The advantage of bringing pressure to bear on a Jagirdar, who neglects his duty as a police officer, has just been exemplified in the arrest of the notorious dakait Kalia of Nana by the Thakur of that village;
- (3) to employment by the Darbar of a few active and intelligent Superintendents, with whom the Political Officer was personally in contact, and whom he encouraged by giving attention to their work, and by obtaining for them substantial rewards when successful;
- (4) to the efforts made to control the criminal tribes, and to securing for them the means of honest livelihood;
- (5) to inducing old offenders to surrender themselves, registering them after conviction, and releasing them unsentenced on security.

POST OFFICE.

21. I have observed some disposition during the past year to depreciate the value of the arrangement by which the Darbar obtains the right of franking covers, regular communication by post with remote pargaras, and avoids the expense of *cossids*. If an attempt is ever made to cancel it the correspondence which led to it should be studied.

THE RAILWAY.

22. The line connecting Bikanir with Jodhpur was opened during the year. The present scarcity has brought home to the people, in a manner never realised before, the blessing of the rail-road, which has carried enormous quantities of grain, and kept down its price. The railway has paid more than 8 per cent. on capital.

23. Mr. Todd, from Cooper's Hill, has been lately appointed an Assistant Engineer under Mr. Home. Mr. Gabbett, who has been employed on railway construction, has just left Marwar, where he has done good work, and a Mr. Bremner has been temporarily employed.

FOREST.

24. There has been a check in the progress of forest conservancy, owing to the non-acquisition of the Raipur Hills. I trust, however, this will not last long. The Darbar should, I think, control all the hill forests near the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

25. In 2 parganas only, Shergarh and Phalodi, out of the 21, has boundary settlement not yet begun. In one other it is not quite half finished. As soon as possible a series of pargana maps on a small scale, showing the limits of villages, should now be completed.

LAND REVENUE.

26. There is, of course, a large reduction in land revenue collections owing to the loss of crops.

27. The Superintendent of this Department also collects Hukamnamah, or succession fees, from Jagirdars, the Abkari revenue in Khalisa villages, and manages a certain number of Wards' estates.

28. An assessment of the land revenue has never been made, but I am of opinion that the maximum revenue which each village should pay in good years should be fixed; that more than that should never be collected; that each

year it should be determined, for permanently defined circles of villages, whether the year was "a sixteen-anna year," that is a full crop year or not; if not, how many annas or what fraction of a full crop year it was and the demand made accordingly. The average collection for 7 years has been about seven lakhs.

CUSTOMS.

29. The import duty on opium has been raised from R100 to R150 per maund; the import duty on rice from Sind which is consumed by the poorer classes has been abolished. The import duty on English and country gunpowder has been raised, and the duties on country cloth fabrics, hides, and ghee reduced.

ABKARI.

30. This department, only established in 1887-88, yielded over 61,600 last year. Formerly liquor was either lightly taxed, or not taxed at all. Generations ago Maharaja Bijje Singh forbade its manufacture, but that prohibition had long ceased to operate, and the present system, increasing, as it does, the cost of liquor, is a moral gain, as well as a substantial advantage to the Darbar.

SALT.

31. The Raj salt supervision needs attention; otherwise there may be a relapse into smuggling to the detriment of the Government revenue. The Darbar receives more salt than it can fairly dispose of, and if it does dispose of all its year's allowance, the matter should be looked into.

POLICE.

32. Last year's remarks apply. An official has been appointed to see that the fixed number of mounted and foot for each pargana is maintained.

MALLANI.

33. The transfer to the Darbar of the Civil jurisdiction of Mallani took place on 1st August last. It was placed in the hands of Mr. Hardyal Singh Rai Bahadur, and so far his management has been very successful. He has disposed satisfactorily of many troublesome cases, and brought about reconciliation between bitter foes.

Criminal offences are more numerous than last year, as was to be expected, but not much more, and the success in repressing crime, I think, creditable to the Hakim.* In Marwar it is not the practice to punish very severely for false complaints against officials, because if to complain were very dangerous a useful check on oppression would be removed. But the effect is to multiply conspiracies against a Hakim, who punishes or reports for punishment persons (especially powerful jagirdars) resisting his legitimate orders, or persons employing force to gain their private ends. I have repeatedly investigated charges against the Hakim, and have found them false, and latterly, when his conduct has been called in question and criminal charges brought against him, I have refused to hear them until examined by the Superintendent of Mallani, whose subordinate he is. If any malcontent could bring an official to trial for extortion he would be paralysed by his fear of giving offence.

SEROHI.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

34. Serohi has for the first time sent me an administration report for the year, but it is for the Sambat year ending 21st July 1891. If the Roman calendar could be substituted for the Hindi, as is proposed in Jaisalmir, it would be an advantage.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

35. The revenue for the last Serohi year is reported as about R2,58,000 and the expenditure R2,55,000. I consider the financial condition of the State satisfactory.

THEFT.

36. Theft is, I think, being kept within moderate limits, but I do not think enough is being done to repress gang and other robbery. I am not aware of any notorious dakait having been brought to justice in Serohi during the past year. The Diwan pleads difficulties with the jagirdars, and no doubt they are hard to deal with in Serohi. But it arises in some measure from their not unjustifiable want of confidence in the Darbar. The Resident has often to exert himself to obtain justice for them, and to keep them under control. Occasionally the severe punishment of a jagirdar has to be insisted on.

NEW JAIL.

37. The construction of the new jail progresses.

MEETING OF MEENAS.

38. A few weeks ago an influential body of Meenas assembled at Sheogunj under the auspices of a Serohi and Marwar official to abjure robbery, to punish Meenas taking part in it, to regulate marriage expenses, and lay down rules calculated to diminish disputes. They also renounced beef, which native officials regard as the most satisfactory result of the gathering.

BOUNDARY CASES.

39. The Serohi boundary cases, about 20 in number, which some years ago were regarded as the most difficult, have all been settled, but new cases will probably appear with every rainy season until all the villages of the State have been demarcated.

SEROHI-DANTA BORDER.

39A. There has been trouble more than once during the past year on the Serohi-Danta border in consequence of the discontent of Serohi Grasias. As Serohi had long been representing that the pillars marking the border were not set up in accordance with the decision of a settlement of the boundary made many years ago, it was arranged that the Political Agent of Mahikanta should meet Lieutenant Colonel Loeh on the border and examine the case. It was ascertained that the pillars were correctly placed. Subsequently the Grasias again made a demonstration and did some mischief inside the Danta border. The Serohi Darbar has been warned that it is bound to keep the Grasias quiet; and that it would be expedient to construct in the Grasia country some irrigation work, and plant more Mowah trees which the Grasias value. Such measures would tend to satisfy the people, and divert them from claims inconsistent with the decision of the Boundary Settlement Officers. The Darbar has promised to act on my suggestion.

GRASS FOR ERINPURA IRREGULAR FORCE.

40. For years there has been trouble owing to the insufficiency of the grass "birs" held by the Erinpura Irregular Force for the wants of the cavalry. Marwar some years ago, gave a new "bir," which was subsequently enlarged. The Marwar State supports a large body of cavalry for imperial purposes. I do not think therefore, it should be asked for more grass for the Erinpura horse. The deficiency should be made up by Serohi, who in the early years of Erinpura assigned all the grass land which was needed for the force. As cultivation has extended, the "bir" grass being unsupplemented by a supply from village

wastes has become insufficient. Serohi has repeatedly helped with grass, but it should set apart a regular quantity, yearly sufficient with care and stacking for the wants of the force.

ABU FOREST CONSERVANCY.

41. The Abu forests were not last year inspected by the Ajmere Assistant Conservator, as desired by the Agent to the Governor General, because at the time most suitable the Assistant Conservator was urgently required in Ajmere.

BORDER COURT.

42. In May last a border court for the settlement of cases between Meywar and Serohi Grasias was held at Abu.

SEROHI JUDICIAL OFFICER.

43. Raj Saheban Tej Sing, of Manada, was appointed the chief judicial officer of Serohi, and his educated son, Dalpat Singh, a Tahsildar. This is the first time that jagirdars have held any office in Serohi, except that of Diwan.

SANITATION.

44. Steps were taken to improve the sanitary arrangements at Sheogunj, in so far as they affected Erinpura, and at Abu, for sanitary reasons, the low-lying cultivated land under the bazar was converted into a public recreation ground.

JAISALMIR.

45. Maha Rawal Saliwahan, a boy of five, son of Thakur Khushal Singh, of Lathi, was recognised by Government as the successor of the late Maharawal of Jaisalmir.

46. The State accounts were in great confusion, not having been attended to for many years. I took a respectable accountant with me to Jaisalmir during the cold weather, and at last the debts of the State and arrears of pay were made out. They amounted to Rs. 3,76,541. The average revenue is calculated at Rs. 1,56,000, and the expenditure has been fixed for the present year at Rs. 1,65,096.

47. The Diwan Mahita Jagjiwan, a Cutch gentleman, appointed two years ago by the late Maharawal seems to me a well-intentioned man of ability and firmness, but he has not been long enough in the State to enable me to judge confidently.

48. I believe it will not be difficult to improve the revenue, and to pay off debt, but it must be remembered that much of Jaisalmir is rocky ground.

49. In average years, and much more in good years, there is a considerable drainage of water from the rocky country into depressions called *kharins*, where, if it is detained by means of dams, large quantities of wheat can be raised. Most of these dams have during the last three generations fallen into disrepair, and instead of devoting the whole of any surplus revenue which may accrue to the liquidation of the principal of the debt, I think a portion should be spent on restoring the *kharin* dams, and a comprehensive plan for extending *kharins* should be gradually prepared.

50. Since the beginning of the century Jaisalmir has been suffering from the effects of the crushing oppression of an extraordinarily bad Minister, one Salim Singh, whose name is a bye-word in Jaisalmir. The State is now entering on a period of good government, which will remove all the evil which arose from Salim Singh's cruel administration.

51. I have for the use of my successor left notes on all the departments. The most important thing which, next to the finances, requires constant attention is the suppression of the predatory instincts of the Bhatees, who are notorious robbers, and it will be necessary to make great efforts to bring to justice

the worst of the thieving Thakurs on the Marwar-Jaisalmir border. The late Maharawal always exerted himself to protect them from punishment.

52. A dispensary has just been established at Jaisalmir for the first time.

53. An extradition agreement with Bikanir has been sanctioned.

TOUR.

54. I was 109 days at Abu in the hot weather, but this was an exceptionally long time, as previous Annual Reports will show. I have usually been less than 90 days on the hill during the year, and sometimes much less. I have spent 13 days on tour in Jaisalmir, and 22 elsewhere. For three months I officiated as Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner without giving over charge of Western Rajputana, and I was away from Jodhpur the whole of that time.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

55. In the course of last year Sir Pratap Singh, with the sanction of the Darbar, converted the Jodhpur Noble School into a preparatory school for the Mayo College, and reduced the number of attendants to be in future maintained for the boys of the Jodhpur house.

56. A new Residency was completed during the year at Jodhpur, and the old one at Sursagar, abandoned.

57. The Grand Dukes Alexis and Sergius of Russia visited Jodhpur in April, and in December the Agent to the Governor General spent four days there.

58. For the first time for generations a Bikanir Chief visited Jodhpur during the year.

59. On the occasion of the Maharaj Kunwar's wedding ten ruling Chiefs visited Jodhpur in February and March.

60. A new jail, on an approved plan, is being built at Jodhpur, and is well advanced.

61. Lala Hardyal Singh and Lala Kishori Lal were made Rai Bahadurs for services in the Jodhpur State.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

62. I am now on the eve of retirement, and of finally leaving Western Rajputana. When I was going on furlough in 1886, I dwelt in the Annual Report on the danger of relapse into the state of things which existed in 1880 which I described. I need not repeat those remarks, but relapse remains a danger, though I am confident that it will not occur as long as my successor Colonel Abbott is Resident of Western Rajputana. I heartily wish that the future may bring prosperity and progress in its best form to the land where I have worked for so many years, and where I have met with such hearty and friendly support from my chief fellow workers.

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1892.

PERIOD.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of cattle.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending 30th June 1891 . . .	5	...	..	4	...	2	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	12	37
Quarter ending 30th September 1891 . . .	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	14
Quarter ending 31st December 1891 . . .	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	6	...	4	21
Quarter ending 31st March . . .	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	7
TOTAL . . .	18	...	...	10	...	2	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	1	15	...	16	82

Statement showing the Working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the official year from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees and fine.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Western Rajputana Residency	20	79	108	82	26	R a. p. 791 7 6	6	2	8	8	...	...

Statement of Crime in Mallani.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	REMARKS.
Dakaiti . . .	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	
Highway robbery . . .	5	6	4	4	4	2	5	2 persons sentenced to four years each.
Murder . . .	2	5	2	1	1	4	1	1 person sentenced to four years.
Cattle theft . . .	95	70	79	100	111	120	131	36 persons convicted.
Other theft . . .	66	61	40	63	74	61	54	14 ditto ditto.
TOTAL . . .	170	147	125	168	190	187	192	

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Colonel,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JAIPUR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 60-G., dated Jaipur, the 22nd April 1892.

From—Colonel H. P. PEACOCK, *Officiating Resident at Jaipur,*

To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Administration of the States under this Residency for the year 1891-92. I was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott on the 7th May 1891 on my departure on furlough, and again took charge on the 5th January 1892.

JAIPUR.

2. The rainfall at the capital for the year is given in the following statement:—

April	1891	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 04
May	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 56
June	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 38
July	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 46
August	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 06
September	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 79
October	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 69
November	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
December	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
January	1892	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 57
February	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 10
March	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
								<hr/> 20 65 <hr/>

The kharif crop in the south-western corner of Jaipur was injured for want of sufficient rain, and from the attacks of locusts and insects, but efficient and timely measures were taken to relieve the people and cattle.

GENERAL

3. The most prominent events of the year were the two marriages of the Maharaja, one with the daughter of the Khamore Jagirdar, in Shahpura, and the other with the daughter of the Thakur of Riris (Bikanir). On the latter occasion His Highness made some liberal remissions of debt and taxes, and some improvements for the public benefit.

Prince Damrong of Siam and Raja Sir Amar Singh of Kashmir visited Jaipur, and were guests of the State and treated with every courtesy.

His Highness the Maharaja, on hearing of the great scarcity of grass in Ajmere, placed 10,000 maunds at the disposal of that district.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. Thakur Pratap Singh, of Diggi, a member of the Jaipur State Council, died in February last. The vacancy in Council has not yet been filled up.

CRIME.

5. There were no cases of mail robbery nor of female infanticide during the year.

Three cases of poisoning and one of dakaity were brought to notice, and were under inquiry by the Darbar; one of the three cases of poisoning has been shown to be groundless.

The work done in the criminal and civil courts of the State is shown in Appendix I.

JAILS.

6. The health of the prisoners, both in the old and new jails, has been satisfactory. There were only 30 deaths during the twelve months (1891), compared with 81 of the preceding year, or 24·36 per thousand against 55·63. This decrease is said to be due to the absence of any epidemic, an improved scale of diet, a more equal distribution of the prisoners between the two jails, and to a generally healthy season.

Some additions and changes have been made in the old prison buildings to the advantage of the prisoners.

EDUCATION.

7. The attendance at the different schools in the State continues to increase. At the close of 1891-92 there were 167 schools under State support and 432 private institutions. The number of scholars in attendance at the former was 7,896 and at the latter 13,661, showing a total increase of 1,280 pupils and 96 schools. The total expenditure on education amounted to R80,407, being R4,125 in excess of that of the preceding year. This excess is due chiefly to the award of scholarships to the successful students at the University examinations.

The success achieved at the University examinations by the boys sent up from Jaipur was remarkable. Of the seven scholars who appeared for the B.A. test three graduated, and for the Intermediate, Entrance and Middle Class examinations of the 40 candidates who appeared, all were successful.

The students who went up for the Persian, Sanskrit, and other tests were also very successful, some passing with credit and two gaining the Sanskrit title. The usual educational statements (Appendices II, III, and IV) are attached.

There are eight schools for girls, having in all 594 pupils under the management of a Lady Superintendent, Miss Hemming.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. The total expenditure during the year was R7,61,923, and of this sum R51,643 were spent on new works.

The railway survey by Mr. C. H. Croudace noticed in last year's report was completed in May. The estimated cost of a broad gauge railway on the line surveyed is R68,24,544, and the nett returns about 2·40 per cent.

The expenditure on irrigation was R96,885 and the revenue R2,43,831.

The total sum spent on irrigation since 1868 was R34,92,351 and the receipts R23,76,066.

Two new works were recently sanctioned by the Darbar at an estimated cost of R4,97,871 in the south-west of the State as a relief measure. It was considered that these works would afford relief to Jaipur subjects and also to those of Kishengarh and Ajmere.

Forest administration is progressing very favourably under the superintendent, Bhai Sadhu Singh. The total expenditure was R17,000 and the receipts R24,000.

The Cotton Press revenue for 1891 was R59,904, or 31·64 per cent. over the expenditure for the same period.

A new cotton press has been sanctioned at Mandawa, near the Hindon Road Station, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and work thereon has lately been taken in hand.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

9. Considerable progress was made during the year. The strength 31st March 1892 was as noted below. Workshops have been at

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and several other changes and improvements made in the corps. The men have been properly armed and disciplined, and the carts and ponies are doing useful service. The hospital intended for the men is now completed and will shortly be opened.

Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Non-commissioned officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
Drivers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	321
Veterinary establishment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Farrier department	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Ponies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	699
Carts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	205
Saddlers, carpenters and others	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28

Every effort is being made to raise the corps to its contemplated strength.

The corps was inspected during the year by His Highness the Maharaja, Colonel Trevor, and Colonel Melliss.

TOURS.

10. Colonel Abbott visited Shekhawati and was on tour 14 days.

My tour lasted 39 days in the western and south-western portion of Jaipur. In these parts, owing to the small rainfall last season, scarcity was much felt. The measures taken by the Darbar assured the people, and I nowhere found any acute distress. The people were given *takavi* advances, were allowed to cultivate bazra, carrots, etc., etc., on khalsa lands; and the Forest Department reserves were opened to the villagers for grazing, free of the usual fees. Some thousands of cattle were grazing in the Sewai Madhopur forest lands. In this way Jaipur subjects were kept in the territory. Relief works were well chosen near distress, and are giving work to many, although I must confess that those I saw on the works were by no means famine-stricken.

Prices of food grains have not ranged very high.

FINANCE.

11. The income of the State for the past four years was as follows:—

		R
1888	.	61,96,090
1889	.	61,90,669
1890	.	65,54,850
1891	Estimated income	56,48,536
	Actual ditto	61,91,276

The expenditure for 1891 was:—

		R
Estimated	.	55,99,961
Actual	.	54,11,510

This shows an increase over the estimated income of Rs. 42,740, and a saving in expenditure of Rs. 1,88,451. Compared with the figures of the previous year it shows a falling off in receipts of Rs. 3,63,574, and an excess expenditure of Rs. 4,27,309. The former is due to the partial failure of the crops, and consequent remissions, etc., etc.: and the latter to the expenses sanctioned for relief works.

The receipts in the Customs Department were—

In weight	.	.	.	Maunds	10,91,001
„ value	.	.	.	Rupees	8,81,611

shown shows a decrease of 31,449 maunds and 93,338 rupees on the receipts The previous twelve months. The above figures include the income derived

from contract and *Siva Sigha*, which amounted to R1,251 and 17,883, respectively.

COURT OF VAKILS.

12. The work done in connection with the suppression of Thagi and Dakaity is shown in Appendix V. The following is a summary of the entire work of the court for the year :—

Cases from previous year	9
„ admitted during the year	21
„ disposed of	23
„ pending	7
Persons arrested	6
„ convicted	5
„ awaiting trial	1

The punishments awarded were :—

Life imprisonment	2
14 years' „	1
Six months' „	2

The claims for compensation amounted to R29,244-11, and the sum awarded in decrees to R86-11. The amount of fines was R2,680.

There were 6 appeals against the decisions of the court. The sentences in four of the cases were confirmed—one sentence was enhanced and one appeal was dismissed. Appendices VI and VII give the usual statistics.

KISHENGARH.

GENERAL.

13. The conferment of the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on His Highness the Maharaja, and His Highness' visits to Udaipur and Jodhpur are the notable events of the year.

RAINFALL AND AGRICULTURE.

14. The rainfall for the year was very scanty, there being only 7.68 inches against a fall of 10 inches for last year, and an average of 27 inches for the previous four years. The monsoon was, moreover, very unequally distributed; the greater part of the rain fell at the end of July and a few scattered showers during the months of August and September. The kharif crop was consequently a total failure, and there was barely sufficient moisture for the rabi or winter sowings. The present drought, following a partial failure of the monsoons for the last three years, has proved very destructive to vegetation of every kind, and disastrous results have only been averted by the facility offered by the railway for the imports of grain and fodder.

Swarms of locusts passed over the state, but without doing much damage.

The condition of the cattle has been very poor, and the mortality great, but this has been chiefly confined to superfluous animals. About 28 per cent. of the cattle were removed to neighbouring places for pasturage. The total estimated cost of relief works is R1,76,400. Various concessions have been given to the cultivators in the form of remission of revenue and advances, etc.

The public health has been good.

15. I visited Kishengarh and made a tour through the affected area, and visited the relief works. There has been great mortality among the cattle, but the cultivating and other classes have been well cared for, and no person need starve, for relief works are close at hand. His Highness the Maharaja is making great efforts in the relief of his people.

The price of food grains has not ruled abnormally high.

ADMINISTRATION.

16. There has been no change of any importance in the administration of the State, over which the Maharaja continues to preside. The courts have worked satisfactorily. The number of civil suits was less than that of the previous year, owing, it is said, to the prevailing scarcity. An increased police supervision prevented agrarian riots. The usual statistics will be found in Appendices VIII and IX.

There were no cases of mail robbery, female infanticide, nor of heinous crimes during the year.

The jail administration was satisfactory. It is proposed to introduce the mark system. The Municipal Committee has improved and shows greater interest in the work, and several improvements for the public benefit have been made in and about the capital. The model farms have been enlarged and agricultural experiments tried with some success. Efforts are also being made to improve the cotton cultivation. The Forest Department has been well managed under adverse circumstances. Three large irrigation works, which were commenced last year, are still in progress, and three new works, together with other minor works, have been sanctioned for famine relief.

FINANCE.

17. The income for *St.* 1947 (1890-91) was R3,45,929 and the expenditure R3,85,707. This shows a falling off in the revenue, which may be attributed to the failure of the crops owing to the defective monsoons. The expenditure includes the amount spent on relief works—

	<i>R</i>
The estimate for <i>St.</i> 1948, (1891-92) it is . . . income	2,80,428
Expenditure	3,02,901

The closing balance is R2,49,826, which includes the balance remaining at the end of the preceding year. Owing to the heavy expenditure entailed by the present scarcity, it has been found necessary to sell out a portion of the Government securities.

LAWA.

18. This small Chiefship continues prosperous. While on tour I visited the place and found the people contented and heard but few complaints.

FINANCE.

19. The income for *St.* 1947 was R12,840, inclusive of the usual salt compensation and interest on the sum invested in Government promissory notes. The expenditure was R9,118, showing a saving of R3,722.

The balance in favour of Lawa is as follows :—

	<i>R</i>
In Government paper	25,000
At Lawa	16,100
With Residency Treasurer	4,899

It is proposed to invest a further sum in Government paper.

APPENDIX I.

JAIPUR COURT.

Abstract of Cases for the year 1891.

CIVIL SIDE.						CRIMINAL SIDE.					
Names of Courts.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Names of Courts.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of during the year.	Number of suits pending at the close of the year.
Tahsil Courts	77	2,054	2,131	2,063	68	Tahsil Courts	25	3,070 .	3,095	3,042	53
Nizamut, Jaipur	131	2,174	2,305	1,997	308	Nizamut Jaipur	112	3,926	4,038	3,777	261
Do. Malpura	5	376	381	372	9	Do. Malpura	12	1,100	1,112	1,065	17
Do. Hindon	6	424	430	424	6	Do. Hindon	10	1,832	1,842	1,835	37
Do. Sambhur	20	909	929	926	3	Do. Sambhur	12	1,195	1,207	1,203	4
Do. Madhopur	93	850	943	907	36	Do. Madhopur	5	1,356	1,361	1,347	14
Do. Gangapur	5	356	361	359	2	Do. Gangapur	19	549	568	554	14
Do. Donsa	23	641	664	615	49	Do. Donsa	21	1,777	1,798	1,764	34
Do. Torawati	39	1,852	1,991	1,709	182	Do. Torawati	15	2,167	2,182	2,138	44
Do. Shekhawati	7	1,003	1,010	1,007	3	Do. Shekhawati	3	1,998	2,001	1,996	5
Do. Kot Kasim	1	99	100	100	...	Do. Kot Kasim . . . . .	...	201	201	199	2
Do. Bandikui	7	46	53	52	1	Do. Bandikui	1	90	91	90	1
TOTAL	387	8,730	9,067	8,468	599	TOTAL	210	16,191	16,401	15,968	433
Munsiff Courts of Small Causes	1,347	7,762	9,109	7,779	1,330	Foujdari	1	1,258	1,259	1,258	1
Adalat Dowani	71	1,311	1,382	1,343	39	Do. Nubari	5	2,812	2,817	2,815	2
Appeals	83	1,278	1,361	1,291	70	Appeals	180	1,513	1,693	1,601	92
GRAND TOTAL	1,915	21,135	23,050	20,944	2,106	GRAND TOTAL	421	24,844	25,265	24,684	581

H. P. PEACOCK, Colonel,
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Pupils in Jaipur at the end of the year 1891.

Total Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	Institutions. { For males . " females . TOTAL .	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Percentage of Institutions to number of towns and villages. { 991 13 1001	
				COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.				Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.		
				English.	Sanskrit.	Persian, Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.							
14,527 76	6,781	2,925,655	{ Males . Females . TOTAL .	50 .. 50	52 .. 52	32 .. 32	1,538 .. 1,538	1,306 581 1,887	4,187 .. 4,187	52 .. 52	.. 13 ..	85 .. 85	7,302 594 7,896	261	2,121	11,279	13,661	20,963	8 10 23 594
				50	52	32	1,538	1,887	4,187	52	13	85	7,896	261	2,121	11,279	13,661	21,567	5 65

* In these tables the two departments of the Oriental College and the several Collegiate Schools are treated as separate institutions.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

H. P. PEACOCK, Colonel,
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APPENDIX III.

Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools and Scholars attending them in Jaipur at the end of the year 1891.

CLASS OF INSTRUCTION.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												NUMBER OF SCHOLARS AT THE END OF YEAR LEARNING.						REMARKS.
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.														
	SUPPORTED BY INDIVIDUALS.				UNPAID.				GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS.										
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils at the end of the year.	Average Monthly number.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils at the end of year.	Average Monthly number.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of year.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.							
I.—Collegiate education—																			
(1) English . . .	1	50	46	36	36	1	261	164	170	2	810	708	50	52	32	70	50	80	
(2) Sanskrit . . .	1	52	52	36	36	...	...	...	...	1	261	261	52	52	32	...	...	...
(3) Persian, Arabic . . .	1	32	27	24	24	...	...	...	...	1	132	...	32	32	32	...	...	...
II.—Secondary education—																			
(1) English . . .	1	549	486	384	384	1	261	164	170	2	810	708	50	52	32	70	50	80	
(2) Anglo Vernacular . . .	1	261	260	188	188	...	...	...	...	1	261	261	52	52	32	...	...	...
(3) Sanskrit . . .	1	132	129	86	86	...	...	...	...	1	132	...	32	32	32	...	...	...
(4) Persian . . .	1	433	399	283	283	...	...	...	...	1	433	...	32	32	32	...	...	...
(5) Chandpolo Branch School . . .	1	163	137	76	76	...	...	...	...	1	163	...	32	32	32	...	...	...
III.—Primary education . . .	26	1,306	1,259	849	849	30	2,121	2,010	1,527	56	3,437	281	626	332	135	1,632	821	821	
IV.—Indigenous education . . .	123	4,187	4,020	3,165	3,165	...	...	...	...	524	15,466	10	1,128	1,044	269	12,181	855	855	
V.—Female education . . .	7	581	516	312	312	...	...	...	...	7	581	15	...	...	...	559	...	...
VI.—Special education . . .	3	150	150	89	89	...	...	...	...	3	150	83	...	3	...	97	17	17	
TOTAL . . .	167	7,896	7,481	5,538	5,538	31	2,392	2,204	1,697	599	21,557	1,409	1,811	1,434	436	14,589	1,773	1,773	

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APPENDIX IV.

Abstract Return of State Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jaipur for the year 1891.

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.					REMARKS.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.				SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.												
English.	Sanskrit.	Persian, Arabic.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenons.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.	Total.	Inspection.	B. &c. scholarships, prizes.	Fellowships and Appointments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Education.					
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R					
9,712 0 0	5,280 0 0	910 0 0	16,110 0 0	7,809 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	...	3,522 0 0	48,035	2,077 11,938	505 7,031	24,541	73,179							
"	"	"	...	5,531 0 0	...	...	186 0 0	...	5,717	...	411	...	800	1,211	6,918			
9,712 0 0	5,280 0 0	910 0 0	16,110 0 0	13,310 0 0	2,112 0 0	3,480 0 0	186 0 0	3,522 0 0	51,652	2,077 15,219	505 7,831	25,765	80,107							
211 2 3	101 8 6	33 11 3	11 6 5	6 3 3	0 8 6	69 9 6	16 14 9	39 9 3												
{ For Males .																				
{ " Females																				
Total .																				
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil (found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number of pupils)																				

For Males
Institutions
" Females

TOTAL

Average yearly cost of educating each pupil (found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number of pupils)

H. P. PEACOCK, Colonel,
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APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Working of the International Court of Vakils during the year 1891.

Year.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.				Revised or reversed.	Remaining.
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.		
1891	0	21	30	23	7	R a. p. 85 11 0	1	5	6	4	2	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjusted by the Jaipur Court of Vakils during the year 1891.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Policeing.	Recogition of Cattle.	Burglary.	Rovorio confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of Cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 31st March . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	0
" " 30th June . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	5
" " 30th September . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
" " 31st December	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	8
Total	2	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	..	2	23

H. P. PEACOCK, Colonel,
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX VIII.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the last six years, viz., 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.						Number of cases disposed of.						Number of cases that remained pending at the end of the year.						Amount of claims.						Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.				
1.	Debar.	20	251	122	111	10	191	28	215	88	73	57	60	30	30	34	30	37	58	68	73	68	61	53	1891-92.						
2.	Appellate Court.	268	379	391	360	346	258	179	306	275	120	235	220	71	62	110	55	20	30	37	39	68	81	83	1890-91.						
3.	Sud for Civil Court and Court of Small Causes.	2,052	2,549	3,139	5,393	3,067	2,215	2,103	1,911	2,095	4,455	2,013	1,510	695	686	751	938	1,011	090	1,35,059	1,60,510	1,74,510	1,02,268	1,08,318	1,63,603	1890-91.					
4.	Deoti Jagir's Court.	268	180	617	500	371	109	110	319	517	410	290	140	129	171	90	00	67	52	25,015	40,705	56,702	42,407	30,750	10,000	53	73				
5.	Courts of Jilams (Mutual).	1,219	1,056	1,773	2,270	1,083	682	1,019	1,050	1,137	1,980	1,152	995	200	001	212	203	231	57	49,881	45,342	50,379	80,200	65,001	33,375	61	70				
	TOTAL.	4,402	5,201	6,307	9,702	6,127	3,777	3,161	3,130	5,002	7,359	4,733	2,995	0,009	1,660	1,215	1,131	1,891	902	1,40,479	3,80,530	3,29,347	3,39,100	3,10,037	2,55,130	78	71				
	Average.			5,793							4,100					2,604							3,25,310				78				

APPENDIX IX.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Criminal Court of the Kishengarh State for the last six years, viz., 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.						Number of cases disposed of.						Number of cases that remained pending.						Percentage of cases disposed of to total number of cases.					
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1.	Deputy Magistrate Court.	1	191	20	10	69	33	1	185	13	31	10	19	20	25	5	9	5	11	100	97	87	78	93	100
2.	Appellate Court.	111	123	103	64	70	61	95	69	61	91	91	50	12	20	10	10	12	16	100	97	87	78	93	95
3.	Small Causes Court.	1,135	1,059	1,019	600	459	593	1,023	613	610	633	751	556	32	45	30	17	32	20	96	91	91	90	81	94
4.	Courts of Panchayat (Mutual).	610	615	557	267	473	413	439	567	518	485	438	393	78	57	47	22	35	11	96	91	91	90	93	97
	Total.	1,703	1,010	1,439	1,211	1,103	1,119	1,547	1,481	1,204	1,130	1,014	1,050	216	132	95	111	90	50	99	92	93	91	93	95
	Average.				1,307					1,250										93					

H. P. PEACOCK, Colonel,
Officiating Resident.

(4)

REPORT ON EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

No. 655-G., dated Dholpur, the 2nd May 1892.

*From—Lieutenant Colonel N. C. MARTELL, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the year 1891-92.

2. On the 10th May 1891 I proceeded to England on furlough, and took charge again on the 11th February last, from Captain Herbert, who officiated in my absence.

KEROWLEE.

SEASON.

3. The rainfall during the year was 31.79 inches against 42.1 last year. Both the kharif and rabi crops were abundant.

HEALTH.

4. The general health of the people was good.

EDUCATION.

5. The return of the Kerowlee school received from the Darbar is attached.

FINANCE.

6. The financial statement received from the Darbar for the Kerowlee financial year shows that the income from all sources amounted to Rs. 26,535-15-3, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,64,122-14, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 62,413-1-3.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. The work on the bridge over the Panchna river is in progress, and will be completed before the rains set in.

JAIL.

8. The total number of prisoners in the jail is 65, of whom 9 are life-convicts.

CRIME.

9. Four cases of dakaity occurred during the year, and property, amounting to Rs. 3,149-2-0 in value, was plundered; none of the offenders have yet been apprehended. No case of infanticide is said to have been committed during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

10. His Highness the Maharaja continues to take a personal interest in the administration of the State, attends the Council sittings regularly, attends to the business before it, and passes orders in important cases. He has recently appointed his cousin, the Rao of Hadoti, member of the Council.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

11. The Agent to the Governor General visited Kerowlee in February last.

12. In March His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Jodhpur, to attend the marriage ceremonies of the son of the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

BHARTPUR.

SEASON.

13. The rain was late in coming this year, and fear of distress was prevalent; it came, however, in time for the sowing of the kharif crop. The fall

was 35·51 inches against 25·30 last year. The crops were generally good and above the average.

HEALTH.

14. There was no epidemic of any kind, and the health of the people was good during the year.

EDUCATION.

15. The usual return of schools is attached.

COURTS.

16. The usual returns showing the working of the civil and criminal courts are appended.

FINANCES.

17. The total income from all sources amounted to R27,17,859-14-6, and the expenditure to R26,20,145-12-3.

JAIL.

18. The total number of prisoners in the jail is reported to be 208, of whom 10 are life-convicts.

CRIME.

19. There was no case of dakaity during the year.

WILD CATTLE.

20. His Highness the Maharaja has begun to take steps to control the movements of the wild cattle, and is having large enclosures made, into which they are to be driven. This will give great satisfaction to the cultivators, who suffer much from the damage done to their crops by these animals.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

21. His Highness the Maharaja in December last went to Meerut to be present at the review and march past of the troops assembled, and had, whilst there, the honour of exchanging visits with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

22. In February 1892 Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, visited Bhartpur.

DHOLPUR.

SEASON.

23. The rainfall during the year was 31·82 inches, as against 24·94 registered last year. The crops were excellent, notwithstanding the delay in the fall of the rains.

HEALTH.

24. There was no epidemic, and the health of the people was good throughout the year.

EDUCATION.

25. The return received from the Darbar is attached. Education is still very backward in this State, but the Dewan is giving his attention to the matter.

JAIL.

26. The return received from the Darbar is attached, which shows the total number of prisoners to be 133, 6 of whom are life-convicts.

COURTS.

27. The usual returns of the civil, criminal, and revenue courts are attached.

CRIME.

28. Two cases of dakaity were committed during the year, one of which was committed by Kanwar Raj and his gang.

Kanwar Raj was arrested by the Gwalior authorities in Gwalior, subsequently tried by the Agra courts for dakaities committed in the Agra district, and sentenced to be hanged.

ADMINISTRATION.

29. Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishun Sarup has carried on the duties of Dewan very satisfactorily. His Highness the Maharaj Rana, to show his appreciation of his services, has recently confirmed him in his appointment.

STATE DEBT.

30. The mafi grants have been paid off, and a sum of one lakh, with interest, has been paid during the year to Seth Mul Chand towards the liquidation of his loan of ₹12,60,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

31. The repairs to the bund of the large tank at Khanpur in Bari were completed before the rains, which gave much satisfaction to the neighbouring zamindars and cultivators.

SETTLEMENT.

32. The revision of the land settlement is in progress, and it is expected that it will be finished in time to bring the new assessment into force next year.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

33. His Highness the Maharaj Rana spent the greater part of the year away from Dholpur as usual.

34. In February 1892 the Agent to the Governor General visited Dholpur.

35. In March the Maharaj Rana paid a visit to the Maharaja of Jodhpur, on the celebration of the marriage of His Highness' son.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern States.

Statement showing the Average Attendance of Boys of the Maharaja's School at Kcrowlee, during the year 1891-92.

DEPARTMENT.	Present.	Absent.	On leave.	Sick.	REMARKS.
English	42.11	14.84	8.04	5.21	
Persian	59.68	20.28	1.03	.25	
Hindi	92.70	33.83	12.09	8.61	
TOTAL .	194.49	68.45	21.16	14.07	

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1947.

NAMES OF SCHOOL.	Number of Schools.	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE.					Number of Teachers	Annual expenditure.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		
								<i>R a. p.</i>
Bhartpur College . .	1	44	81	102	19	246	25	4,900 11 0
Sewar School . . .	1	...	9	35	...	44	3	205 0 0
Tahsil School . . .	12	...	254	581	...	835	41	3,720 11 0
Halkabandi School . .	101	...	176	1,700	...	1,876	106	6,501 12 9
Visitor . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267 8 9
TOTAL .	115	44	520	2,418	19	3,001	176	15,604 11 6

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1947.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Judge of Bhartpur . . .	Appeal .	1	15	16	14	2
Ditto Ditto . . .	Original .	39	256	295	246	49
Subordinate courts and Deorhi	Do. .	24	248	272	234	38
Judge of Deeg and Mewat .	Appeal .	...	19	19	19	...
Ditto Ditto . . .	Original .	...	142	142	142	...
Subordinate courts . . .	Do. .	52	494	546	490	56
TOTAL .	...	116	1,174	1,290	1,145	145

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

Statement showing the work performed by Criminal Courts of the Bhartpur State during the Sambat year 1947.

NAME OF COURT.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL	Disposed of.	Pending.
Magistrate of Bhartpur	Appeal .	...	22	22	21	1
Ditto Ditto .	Original .	...	1,537	1,537	1,533	4
Subordinate courts and Deorhi	Do. .	178	3,767	3,945	3,666	279
Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat	Appeal .	...	16	16	16	...
Ditto Ditto	Original .	...	1,579	1,579	1,579	...
Subordinate courts .	Do. .	82	2,222	2,304	2,215	89
TOTAL .	...	260	9,143	9,403	9,030	373

Return of Dholpur Schools for 1891-92 from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

No.	HEADS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.				Number of Teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	TOTAL.			
							R a. p.	R a. p.
1.	Dholpur City School .	21	45	47	113	8	134 12 0	1,617 0 0
2.	Old Chaoni Branch .	...	...	...	...		...	.....
3.	Bari Tahsili School .	...	16	43	59	2	22 8 0	270 0 0
4.	Rajakhera Tahsili School .	...	17	26	43	2	20 8 0	246 0 0
5.	Kolari Ditto .	...	...	16	16	1	8 8 0	102 0 0
6.	Baseri Ditto .	...	...	21	21	1	8 8 0	102 0 0
7.	Angayi Ditto .	...	...	24	24	1	5 8 0	66 0 0
	TOTAL .	21	78	177	276	15	200 4 0	2,403 0 0

Dholpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1948 (A.D. 1891-92).

No.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	HINDUS.					MUSLIMANS.					GRAND TOTAL
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL	
1	For life .	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	9
2	" 17 years .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	" 15 " .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	" 14 " .	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	" 12 " .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	" 10 " .	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	" 9 " .	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	" 8 " .	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	" 7 " .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	" 6 " .	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
11	" 5 " .	12	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
12	" 4 " .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
13	" 3 " .	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7
14	" 2 " .	34	...	...	...	34	5	...	...	...	5	39
15	" 1 " .	20	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	1	21
16	" 6 months .	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
17	Under 6 " .	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	6
	TOTAL .	121	4	...	...	125	8	...	...	...	8	133

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1948 (A.D. 1891-92).

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholpur . . .	Appeals . . .	4	69	73	68	7
	Do. do. . .	Original . . .	15	106	121	98	23
2	The Magistrate of Dholpur . .	Appeals . . .	1	59	60	59	1
	Do. do. . .	Original . . .	10	72	82	70	12
3	Subordinate Courts . . .	Original . . .	131	790	921	778	143
	TOTAL . . .	.....	161	1,096	1,257	1,071	186

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1948 (A.D. 1891-92).

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholpur . . .	Appeals . . .	5	24	29	27	2
	Do. do. . .	Original . . .	2	16	18	18	...
2	The Magistrate of Dholpur . .	Appeals . . .	1	9	10	10	...
	Do. do. . .	Original . . .	24	830	854	833	16
3	Subordinate Courts . . .	Original . . .	46	1,148	1,194	1,093	101
	TOTAL . . .	.....	78	2,027	2,105	1,986	119

Statement showing the Work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholpur State during the Sambat year 1948 (A.D. 1891-92).

No.	NAME OF COURT.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	The Dewan of Dholpur . . .	Original . . .	7	444	451	445	6
2	Settlement . . .	Original . . .	235	676	911	633	278
	TOTAL . . .	.....	242	1,120	1,362	1,078	284

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana.

(5.)

HARAOTI AND TONK ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 45-G., dated Deoli, the 11th May 1892.

From—Captain T. C. PEARNS, *Offg. Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,**To*—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the States of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for 1891-92.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall was again below the average, being 20 inches 73 cents in Deoli, 20 inches 1 cent in Tonk, and 15 inches 66 cents in Shahpura, while in Bundi only 11 inches were recorded. The kharif crops were generally poor and in some districts they were damaged by locusts, while the rabi crops suffered from the small supply of water in the wells and tanks.

PRICES.

Prices have been slightly higher than in 1889-90, when the rainfall was also deficient, but there has been no actual distress except in Shahpura, where the area affected was 300 square miles, with a population of 5,000.

HEALTH.

The general health of the station was good throughout the year.

MEENAKHERAR.

No cases of crime have been reported from the Meenakherar.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

The usual tables showing the work done by the Haraoti Court of Vakils during the year are attached, marked Appendix A.

DEOLI.

DISPENSARY.

The total number of out-patients treated in the Deoli dispensary was 4,589. Three hundred and fifty-seven vaccine operations were performed, of which only 36 were unsuccessful.

THE DEOLI STATION.

As was anticipated in last year's report, there has been some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of good drinking water, but, provided that the rains set in early, there is not likely to be any actual scarcity. The supply of fodder for cattle is almost exhausted in the vicinity of Deoli, but there is a sufficient stock in reserve for the requirements of the cantonment.

BUNDI.

His Highness the Maharao Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year. In April His Highness proceeded to Jhabuna in Central India and there contracted a third marriage.

The marriage of His Highness' sister with the heir-apparent of Jodhpur was celebrated at Bundi on the 20th February 1892, the expenditure incurred on the occasion amounting to about Rs2,05,000.

RAINFALL AND CROP.

Only 11 inches of rain fell during the year, and the kharif crops were consequently much below the average. Owing to the scarcity of fodder, large numbers of cattle died. The water-supply too was, and still is, so very scanty

that the sum of Rs. 1,300 was spent by the State to assist the people by repairing and deepening their wells.

HEALTH.

The general health was good throughout the year, no epidemic having occurred.

DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated at the Jubilee Hospital and Jail was 2,333. Ninety-seven children were vaccinated, 83 successfully.

JAIL.

The total number of prisoners in the jail was 63, four having been released and five admitted during the year.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Measures have been adopted to improve the police administration and to more effectually repress dakaity and other violent crimes. No case of dakaity has been reported this year.

His Highness has disbanded several detachments of irregular troops known as "Beras," and the men have been enlisted in the army or police.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important work now in progress is the construction of the roads from Bundi in the Deoli and Kota directions, 24 miles of which are in Bundi territory. Metalling is being steadily carried on, and during the year the sum of Rs. 10,908 was expended on the work.

CUSTOMS.

There has been a marked improvement in the receipts under this head, which is said to be due solely to increase in traffic. The total revenue derived from customs amounted to Rs. 1,55,539, as compared with Rs. 1,12,305 in the previous year.

COURTS.

There were 633 civil and 1,819 criminal cases for disposal, of which 469 and 1,296 respectively were decided.

FINANCE.

The revenue for 1890-91 was Rs. 6,81,901 and the expenditure Rs. 7,36,390, showing a deficit of Rs. 54,489. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 24,539, but there was an increase of Rs. 96,466 in expenditure, due chiefly to the large sums which were spent on the occasion of His Highness' second and third marriages, and the marriage of His Highness' sister. The deficit this year will be met from the savings of previous years.

TONK.

With the exception of some slight indisposition at the commencement of the year, His Highness the Nawab has enjoyed excellent health.

During the year three daughters of His Highness were, on the occasion of their marriage, presented with jagirs yielding an annual income of Rs. 2,060 each.

A jagir of the value of Rs. 1,900 a year was conferred on Ghose Mahamed Khan and his sons, in lieu of the cash allowance they have hitherto enjoyed.

Owing to the death of Nawab Ali Ahmad Said Khan and of the younger wife of the late Mian Azim Shah, their jagirs of Rs. 3,176 and Rs. 1,985, respectively, have been resumed by the State. In the cold weather His Highness went on tour through the Tonk and Aligarh parganas and made personal enquiries into the condition of the people.

A commission of enquiry has been appointed with a view to the re-organisation of the army, the establishment of a military district police, and the reduction of expenditure in other branches of the State service.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The outlying districts of Nimbahera, Parawa, Chabra, and Sironj suffered severely from cholera, the total number of cases reported being 1,921 and the deaths 1,449. The public health was good in Tonk and Aligarh, which escaped any epidemic disease.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

In the parganas situated in Central India the rainfall was good and in all districts except Nimbahera the kharif and rabi crops were average ones. The crops in Nimbahera, however, suffered considerably from frost, locusts, and the partial failure of the rains, and a remission of one anna in the rupee on the revenue demand from all cultivators, except those assessed at privileged rates, was sanctioned by the Darbar on the recommendation of the Settlement Officer.

The sum of Rs10,000 was also allotted for "Takavi," advances to be granted for repairing and deepening wells and for the purchase of cattle and seed.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Six boundary disputes between villages in Parawa and adjacent States were disposed of by Lieutenant Bruce, and ten cases in Sironj by Lieutenant Peacock. One dispute between Aligarh and Jaipur was settled by mutual agreement.

JUDICIAL.

The work of the original and appellate courts at Tonk and in the outlying parganas, which are under the supervision of Mahomed Najaf Khan, Judicial Member of the Council, has been satisfactory.

The abolition of the posts of Munsiffs was alluded to in paragraph 14 of last year's report; two of these appointments have, on the recommendation of the Judicial Member of the Council, been re-established, as it was found impossible to dispense with the services of Munsiffs in Chabra and Sironj.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Seven cases of dakaity were reported during the year—2 in Nimbahera, 4 in Sironj, and 1 in Parawa. Five persons were wounded by the dakaits, and the property carried off was valued at about Rs5,238-0-0. The capture and punishment of a noted dakait named Sobha, with 53 of his followers, who attacked and looted one of the Sironj villages, reflects credit on the police of the district.

In the case reported from Parawa the dakaits were driven off by the villagers without securing any loot.

JAIL

The daily average of prisoners was 142·15, as compared with 148·59 the previous year, and judging by the small number of admissions to hospital, sanitary arrangements appear to be good.

In accordance with a suggestion made by the Agent to the Governor General, the Daroga was sent to Ajmere to learn the details of jail management, and the experience he has acquired will no doubt be useful, more especially in improving the quality of the jail manufactures.

A proposal has been made to His Highness by the Prime Minister to give some instruction to prisoners in the juvenile wards.

DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated in the Tonk dispensary has risen from 18,292 in 1890-91 to 18,925 this year; 5,994 vaccine operations were performed, of which 5,775 were successful.

The sum of Rs2,000 a year has been allotted for establishing dispensaries in Nimbahera, Parawa, and Chabra, where they are greatly needed. There is already a dispensary at Sironj.

EDUCATION.

There was an increase of 106 in the number of boys attending the school supported by the State in Tonk, and there was also a marked improvement in the daily average attendance, which was 673.2 for a total of 869 on the rolls.

Four boys passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination, and 2 the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University.

MAYO COLLEGE.

There are 6 boys attending the Mayo College, including the heir apparent; one boy was removed from the College during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs39,158, which includes Rs3,533 for Establishment charges.

CUSTOMS.

There was an increase of Rs762 in the Customs receipts this year, as compared with 1890-91: the total receipts being Rs1,88,195, as against Rs1,87,433.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

The Settlement Officer's proposals for the assessment of 5 out of the 6 parganas have been forwarded to the Darbar; the new rates have been published in Nimbahera and Chabra, and are now being introduced in Parawa and Sironj.

STATE COUNCIL.

The total number of cases brought before the Council was 190, of which 95 were disposed of.

FINANCE

The estimate and actuals for the Fasli year 1298 and the estimate for 1299 are given in Appendix B.

DEBTS.

Appendix C shows the progress made in the liquidation of the State debts up to the 31st March 1892, and the prospect of liquidation up to the 31st August 1893.

SHAH PURA.

GENERAL.

The year under report has been an unfortunate one for Shahpura. Two of the Ranis died, thereby causing sincere grief to the Raja Dhiraj, who has himself been suffering from some affection of the throat, which has hitherto resisted medical treatment.

The Rajkunwars, Omed Sing and Sardar Sing, have kept in good health; this year they visited Bombay, and one of them succeeded in winning the riding prize at the Mayo College.

The Kamdar, Bhola Nath, who was appointed last year, continues to give satisfaction to the Raja Dhiraj and the people of Shahpura, while Khan

Bahadur Maulvi Karimuddin, a pensioned tahsildar from the Punjab, has been appointed head of the Judicial Department. He assists the Raja Dhiraj in all legal matters, and has been placed in charge of the estates of the minor jagirdars. He is also entrusted with the decision of Jagir boundary disputes.

The rainfall only registered 15·66 inches, owing to which only a very limited area of land could be brought under cultivation for the kharif crops. The tanks and wells not receiving a sufficient supply of water, the area under rabi cultivation was necessarily less than usual.

EDUCATION.

Up to the present year Shahpura only possessed a very indifferent Hindi school. The Raja Dhiraj has now opened an Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching up to the Middle Standard of the Allahabad University, while a Hindi branch school is also maintained. The number of scholars at the former school was 81, and at the latter school 164. The average daily attendance was very good, being 83 per cent. It is proposed to erect a new school building, at a cost of Rs.5,000, and to utilise the present English school as a Hindi school. A new Hindi school has been opened at Phulia.

HEALTH.

There has been no cholera in Shahpura, but small-pox was the cause of 303 deaths. During the year 669 children were vaccinated.

Laehman Panday the Native Doctor in charge of the dispensary, is reported to be unfit for his work, and the appointment of a more efficient officer is under consideration. The sum of Rs.500 has been provided for the building of a new women's hospital.

JAIL.

The industries which have been introduced into the jail are reported to be a success. The average number of male prisoners was 34·50, and of female prisoners 1·75 per cent.

COURTS.

On the appointment of a new judicial officer, the forms of registers and returns in use in the Chiefship were revised, with a view to enabling the highest court to supervise and check the work of the subordinate courts. The forms have been made as simple as possible.

The number of pending cases in the criminal court has decreased from 114 to 45, and in the civil court from 689 to 474. Out of 406 criminal cases decided by the criminal court, only 38 appeals were made to the Mahkma khas, while of 281 cases decided by the tahsildars, only 2 cases were appealed to the criminal court.

CROPS.

As already stated, the outturn of the crops was unusually low, and it was at one time feared that a number of cultivators would leave the Chiefship for Malwa and Haraoti. To prevent this, the Bohras were induced to give assistance to the cultivators upon the security of the Raj, which also gave direct assistance by selling grain in stock at prices considerably below the market rate. Advances for food and agricultural purposes have also been made on very liberal terms; the loans to be paid back in two years without interest.

The balance of the Famine Insurance Fund, amounting to Rs.6,000, with an additional sum of Rs.20,000, has been spent upon tanks. This expenditure has enabled the cultivators to remain in the Chiefship, while it ought materially to increase the revenue receipts in future years.

MOGHIAS.

A sum of R800 was advanced to the Moghias of Borra, who now have excellent land and wells containing water. An advance has also been made to the Moghias of Dekola.

The last reports of the Superintendent of Moghias have been noticed unfavourably by the Government of India; consequently, in March the Political Agent met the Superintendent at Shahpura, when it was decided that all Moghias should receive leases, and that an official should be appointed to look after them. The fact appears to be that the Moghia residents of Khalsa villages are properly looked after, while the condition of those resident in Jagir villages is the real cause of complaints. The Raja Dhiraj is anxious to do all that is reasonable, and there is reason to hope that the condition of the Shahpura Moghias will not in future give any cause for adverse reports.

A certain number have absconded during the present year, but, considering the scarcity which has existed, this is not surprising.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The sum of R15,000 has been spent on public works, the most important of which are the Victor Courts. There are suitable buildings attached to the Raja's palace, and will, when finished, provide accommodation for the revenue, civil, and criminal courts. On their completion the women's hospital and the new school will be taken in hand.

FINANCE.

The financial condition is satisfactory. The revenue for the year ending 22nd July 1891 was R2,86,000, and the expenditure was R2,54,500, while the budget for the current year shows the estimated receipts to be R2,80,000, and the expenditure R2,34,000. The Raja Dhiraj has no extravagant tastes, nor has he any inclination for hoarding, consequently the financial administration of the Chiefship is directed on liberal principles.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Working of the Haraoiti International Court of Fakils during the year 1891-92.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS					REMARKS.	
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.		Remaining.
Harnott and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892 .	11	33	44	35	9	Rs a p 11,129 3 0	Rs a p 3,600 11 6	1	0	7	2	1	4	Property recovered valued at Rs200.

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Haraoiti and Tonk International Court of Fakils during the year.

CRIMES.	Number of cases from 1st April to 31st March.	REMARKS.
<i>Against Persons.</i>		
Murder	2	
Assault with wounding . . . . .	...
<i>Against Property.</i>		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	
Do. without do.	2	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...
Theft with aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...
Do. without do.	1	
Cattle-lifting	6	
Premeditated dakhait	11	
Arson . . . . .	...
Burglary	2	
Counterfeit coining . . . . .	..
Poisoning . . . . .	...
Miscellaneous	10	
	—	
TOTAL	35	

DEOLI :
The — May 1892. }

T. C. PEARS, Captain,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX B.

1

EXPENDITURE OF THE TONK STATE FOR FASLI 1298 ENDING 31st AUGUST 1891 AND ESTIMATE FOR FASLI 1299 ENDING 31st AUGUST 1892.

No.	HEADS.	FASLI 1298.		Estimate Fasli 1299.
		Estimate.	Accounts.	
I.	Land revenue	9,33,200	9,81,375	9,30,600
II.	Assessed taxes	16,100	11,367	11,100
III.	Customs	1,70,000	1,88,434	1,79,744
IV.	Stamps	15,000	16,104	14,100
V.	Law and justice	9,010	12,779	9,110
VI.	Mint	200	373	300
VII.	Nazrana	50,650	27,585	30,090
VIII.	Abkari	6,100	4,710	5,400
IX.	Miscellaneous	41,000	46,295	38,680
X.	Taccavi profit	30,000	16,116	44,000
XI.	Salt compensation	20,000	20,000	20,000
XII.	Deposits	25,800	59,695	38,136
XIII.	Advances recoverable	91,500	4,542	91,000
XIV.	Recoveries on account of loans	3,750	583	2,565
	Opening cash balance	1,31,300	1,43,150	1,30,600
	TOTAL	15,44,210	15,80,108	15,54,426

2

EXPENDITURE OF THE TONK STATE FOR FASLI 1298 ENDING 31st AUGUST 1891 AND ESTIMATE FOR FASLI 1299 ENDING 31st AUGUST 1892.

No.	HEADS.	FASLI 1299.		Estimate Fasli 1299.
		Estimate.	Accounts.	
	Allowance	3,14,301	3,13,126	3,18,084
	Army	2,21,108	2,22,791	2,27,828
	State charges	1,80,186	2,03,650	1,91,314
	Civil Service	2,05,706	2,86,370	3,02,279
	Public works	35,150	35,390	33,950
	Survey and settlement	45,000	90,833	45,000
	Remission . . . . .	.....	11,515	.....
	Deposit refunded	61,800	10,013	86,135
	Advances	87,000	65,568	91,000
	Payment of debts	1,57,930	1,65,568	1,45,823
	Closing cash balance	1,30,619	1,36,291	1,10,012
	TOTAL	15,44,210	15,80,108	15,54,426

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Progress made up to 29th February 1892 inclusive in the Liquidation of the State Debts and the Prospects of Liquidation up to 31st August 1892.

No.	CHARGES.	1st SEPTEMBER 1890.		1st SEPTEMBER 1891.		1st SEPTEMBER 1892.		1st MARCH 1892.		1st SEPTEMBER 1892.		1st SEPTEMBER 1893.		1st SEPTEMBER 1894.		1st SEPTEMBER 1895.		1st SEPTEMBER 1896.		1st SEPTEMBER 1897.		1st SEPTEMBER 1898.		1st SEPTEMBER 1899.		1st SEPTEMBER 1900.		1st SEPTEMBER 1901.		1st SEPTEMBER 1902.		1st SEPTEMBER 1903.		1st SEPTEMBER 1904.		1st SEPTEMBER 1905.					
		Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %	Amount.	Interest %		
DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.																																									
1. Old Debts.																																									
1 to 12	Debts completely paid up.	19,09,757	...	74,131	
13	Pargana debts.	51,011	...	51,011	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...	47,768	...
	Total old debts.	13,00,768	0 to 15	1,29,115	0 to 0	57,597	0 to 0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0	47,768	0
Accounts opened since 1st September 1890.																																									
1	5th Bah Bahadur Samir Mal United Mal.	4,03,590	7	5,10,360	7	4,75,000	7	4,37,000	...	3,07,000	7	3,72,893	7	9,17,910	7	2,05,393	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7	1,71,000	7
2	The Rutlam firm.	1,30,000	5 1/2	3,07,300	5 1/2	3,03,000	5 1/2	3,29,000	...	2,80,000	5 1/2	2,09,917	5 1/2	2,19,311	5 1/2	2,05,120	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2	1,60,000	5 1/2
	Total new debts.	0,29,590	...	907,612	...	8,39,000	...	7,65,000	...	0,90,000	...	6,11,812	...	599,200	...	5,00,818	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...
	Total debts bearing interest.	13,00,768	...	10,57,011	...	8,06,599	...	8,85,708	...	8,12,239	...	0,00,000	...	6,51,812	...	6,02,200	...	5,00,818	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...
	Annual interest charge.	1,22,710	...	63,025	...	63,014	...	55,717	...	17,107	...	41,000	39,000	...	30,182	...	9,000	...	0,000	
Debts bearing no interest.																																									
1	Miscellaneous debts.	22,127	...	10,127	
2	Debts known as established by 14th Captain J. Blair.	55,338	...	55,338	...	44,930	...	44,930	...	20,169	...	10,338	...	12,320	...	10,829	
3	Advance of Rs. settled by 14th Captain J. Blair and subsequent ones up to 31st August 1890.	1,21,207	...	1,21,207	...	1,06,001	...	1,06,001	...	6,000	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	2,000	
	Total debts bearing no interest.	1,04,732	...	1,04,732	...	1,06,002	...	1,01,000	...	26,129	...	22,338	...	16,320	...	12,829	
	GRAND TOTAL OF DEBTS.	15,59,500	...	17,62,773	...	11,01,211	...	10,37,303	...	8,38,007	...	7,19,339	...	0,70,102	...	6,15,110	...	5,00,818	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...	3,31,000	...

Explanations.

To secure the prospects herein set forth the following payments, inclusive of interest, will be necessary from 1st September 1893 to 31st August 1899.—

Year 1892-93 . . . Rs. 1,70,000
 1893-94 . . . 2,00,000
 1894-95 . . . 2,00,000
 1895-96 . . . 1,21,000
 Total . . . 6,91,000

Annual average Rs. 1,72,750. A sum of Rs. 6,00,000 or so will be set free from Survey and Settlement charges by 1st September 1899 for appropriation to other purposes. Even if this additional resource were not to hand these payments towards debts are payable with the aid of the annual reserve created in the grain stocks, valued at nearly three lakhs. These grain stocks serve to keep cash away from the hands of extraneous, besides doing good in other ways. They have been fully paying as hyacinths.

(Sd.) VENAYEK RAO,
Finance Member of Tonk Council.

(6)

ULWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 317-G., dated Ulwar, the 9th April 1892.

From—Lieutenant Colonel E. A. FRASER, *Political Agent, Ulwar,**To*—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwar Agency for the year 1891-92.

2. Colonel Abbott held charge of the Agency till the 29th October, when relieved by Colonel E. A. Fraser.

TOUR.

3. The Political Agent was on tour most of December, January, and February, returning finally to Ulwar from camp in the first week of March. During this time all the twelve parganas of the State, except Govindgarh, were visited. His Highness the Maharaja was generally in camp with the Political Agent throughout the above period.

PUBLIC EVENTS.

4. His Highness the Maharaja went to Jodhpur for a few days in February, to be present at the marriage ceremonies of the Maharaj Kunwar.

Much public sympathy was evinced throughout Ulwar on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and every mark of respect was paid to the memory of His Royal Highness. A telegram of condolence was sent by the Maharaja to Her Majesty the Queen.

Colonel Trevor, Agent to the Governor General, entered Ulwar territory from Jaipur in January, and stayed some days in the State.

His Highness the Maharaja was at Naini Tal during the hot weather.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. Owing to the death of Hira Lall in October a vacancy occurred in the Council, which has been filled by the appointment of Kunj Behary Lall. In Hira Lall the State lost an experienced servant. Intelligence has also been received recently of the death at Khurja of Munshi Sham Lall, who, as Judge of the Appellate Court, had rendered good service. There was no change in the system of administration, which is conducted by His Highness the Maharaja and the State Council.

CENSUS.

6. Census returns were completed in September 1891, showing a total population of 766,757, as compared with 682,926 in 1881, and 778,596 in 1872.

CROPS, SEASONS AND AGRICULTURE.

7. The rabi crops were fair, about 12-16. For a time rain held back, and there was some cause for anxiety; but the long-expected rain came at last, giving an average kharif, with the exception of cotton, which failed. The rainfall was 19.70 inches. Takkavi advances to the extent of Rs13,724 were granted. Cultivators continue to settle in the State, 423 being the number reported for this year. Of these 211 were refugees of the famine of 1877-78. In view of the termination of Colonel Powlett's settlement, application was made to Government for the services of a British Settlement Officer, but no one being obtainable the present settlement has been prolonged for two years.

PRICES.

8. Prices of food-grains were somewhat higher than in the two preceding years, as will be seen from Statement A annexed. This is attributed to scarcity in other parts of Rajputana.

HEALTH.

9. General health was good, and there was no outbreak of cholera, results ascribed by the Agency Surgeon to improved sanitation and vaccination.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

10. Great interest continues to be taken in the Imperial Service Troops, cavalry and infantry, who are very well reported on. His Highness has spent a very large sum of money on the organisation of this force, and the new lines and buildings for their accommodation. Purchase of ponies to complete the transport still continues. A house for the accommodation of the Inspecting Officers on their visits, and also for guests of the Darbar, has been sanctioned at a cost of R19,000.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

11. Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer, has submitted a separate report in the Public Works Department.

JAIL.

12. Mr. Heatherly continued in charge of the jail, which he ably superintends. The daily average of prisoners was 312. There were 10 deaths, 5 of which were from pneumonia.

SCHOOLS.

13. There are 100 boys' and 15 girls' schools in the State, maintained at a total annual cost of R40,926. One student passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Six out of 9 boys who presented themselves passed the Middle Class Examination of the Punjab University.

LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

14. The Lady Dufferin Hospital, which is entirely supported and paid for by His Highness the Maharaja, has continued to work well under the superintendence of Miss Smith, and was favourably reported on by the Chief Medical Officer at his inspection.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

15. Five cases of disputed boundaries, in one of which Nimrana is concerned, were under settlement by the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon during the cold weather. His proceedings have not yet been received.

JUDICIAL.

16. There were no cases of murder, satti, infanticide, mail robbery, or dakaity. Statements are subjoined of the working of the civil and criminal courts. A great increase in the number of civil cases in the lower courts is due to the Darbar having reduced the period of limitation of suits from 12 years to 6 years:—

Disposal of Civil Cases.

YEAR.	Court of Appeal.	Civil Court (Dewani Adalat).	Tahsildars.	TOTAL.
1890 . . .	201	2,900	2,888	5,989
1891 . . .	37	5,249	3,404	8,690

	APPEALS (CIVIL).		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
From tahsildars	143	111	32
„ Civil Court	378	372	6
„ Court of Appeal	142	114	28

The number of criminal cases investigated, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 4,546, involving 7,875 persons, of whom 3,522 were discharged, 4,344 convicted, and the remaining 9 were under trial or transferred. Those convicted were punished as follows:—

Imprisoned	490
Fined	2,814
Whipped	71
Dismissed	5
Expelled	12
To furnish security	952

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

17. Four cases involving 4 persons were tried by the Political Agent. Two cases were of theft, one of lurking house trespass with theft, and one of attempt to commit robbery.

FINANCE.

18. The following abstract shows that the satisfactory financial position of the State continues to be maintained—

	1890-91.		1891-92.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	₹	₹	₹
Income	26,61,035	27,83,746	27,20,074
Expenditure	23,04,530	25,45,677	25,63,600
Surplus	3,65,505	2,38,069	1,56,474
Cash balance at commencement of year	54,81,367	57,19,436	58,57,910
TOTAL	58,37,872	59,57,505	60,14,384

A statement B of the Receipts and Disbursements in detail is attached.

NIMRANA.

19. This state continues under the management of the Political Agent and the Kamdar Ram Kunwar, who does good work.

Raja Janak Singhi is still at the Mayo College, where his conduct and progress are well reported on. He was betrothed in February 1892 to the daughter of Thakur Surtan Singh, brother of the Maharaja of Ulwar.

CROPS AND HEALTH.

20. The rabi was fair, and the kharif much the same as in other parts of Ulwar. Takkavi advances, amounting to ₹645, were given for repairs of wells and purchase of bullocks. Rainfall nearly 16 inches.

FINANCE.

21. An abstract of the statement of accounts showing the Receipts and Disbursements for 1890-91 and Estimates for 1891-92 is subjoined—

	1890-91.						1891-92.		
	Estimates.			Actuals.			Estimates.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Income	35,767	8	0	36,460	7	8	36,025	0	0
Expenditure	19,816	0	0	19,895	5	1	20,825	0	0
Surplus	15,951	8	0	16,565	2	7	15,200	0	0
Balance at commencement of year	79,351	13	6	79,351	13	6	95,917	0	1
TOTAL	95,303	5	6	95,917	0	0	1,11,117	0	1

The cash balance includes the sum of Rs5,000 in Government promissory notes, of which Rs15,000 were invested during the year.

JUDICIAL.

22. *Civil Justice*.—Twenty-two cases, involving Rs764, were disposed of during the year.

Criminal Justice.—Seventy-eight cases, involving similar number of persons, were enquired into and disposed of as follows :—

Imprisoned	11
Fined	53
Acquitted	14

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1899-90, 1900-91, and 1901-92.

MONTH.	1899-90.					1900-91.					1901-92.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jour.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jour.	Bajra.	Gram.	Maize.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jour.
April	R 18' 1	R 25' 6	R 24' 0	R 22' 3	R 25' 2	R 26' 10	R 15' 12	R 21' 10	R 22' 0	R 17' 12	R 18' 14	R 23' 0	R 15' 0	R 20' 13	R 19' 4
May	16' 12	22' 8	25' 3	20' 7	22' 2	23' 6	15' 14	21' 1	22' 0	16' 9	19' 6	22' 0	16' 3	21' 8	19' 0
June	16' 9	22' 0	22' 10	20' 0	22' 6	22' 6	15' 14	20' 13	22' 0	16' 15	20' 10	21' 2	15' 13	21' 5	18' 8
July	16' 6	21' 7	21' 8	20' 0	21' 12	22' 2	15' 14	20' 15	21' 8	16' 8	20' 9	21' 0	15' 13	20' 4	16' 13
August	16' 8	23' 10	21' 8	20' 0	23' 6	23' 15	16' 12	22' 0	21' 4	16' 8	20' 6	20' 15	14' 12	18' 10	15' 9
September	17' 10	24' 15	21' 13	21' 6	24' 8	26' 10	15' 13	20' 4	22' 7	16' 6	19' 4	20' 13	14' 3	17' 10	14' 8
October	17' 6	24' 7	22' 0	20' 12	24' 9	24' 10	16' 4	21' 2	21' 0	18' 12	19' 5	21' 9	14' 5	18' 12	14' 10
November	16' 8	23' 8	22' 1	18' 11	22' 13	24' 2	16' 4	21' 8	21' 9	19' 0	20' 0	22' 12	14' 4	19' 6	18' 5
December	16' 6	23' 3	22' 11	19' 2	23' 0	23' 12	16' 3	21' 10	22' 5	19' 5	19' 14	22' 9	14' 3	19' 13	20' 10
January	16' 2	23' 5	22' 6	19' 14	22' 14	24' 1	15' 3	20' 2	20' 11	18' 7	18' 6	21' 14	13' 14	18' 15	20' 4
February	15' 15	22' 2	22' 1	19' 13	22' 2	22' 8	14' 14	19' 7	20' 0	17' 8	18' 10	20' 13	14' 3	21' 6	22' 12
March	15' 11	23' 6	22' 5	18' 12	21' 9	21' 9	13' 15	19' 3	19' 12	17' 9	18' 5	19' 10	14' 11	23' 1	23' 13
AVERAGE	16' 10	23' 5	22' 8	20' 0	23' 0	23' 13	15' 11	20' 13	21' 6	17' 9	19' 8	21' 7	14' 12	20' 2	18' 10

E. A. FRASER, Lieut.-Col.,

Political Agent.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat year 1947 (September 1890 to August 1891) and Estimates for the Sambat year 1948 (September 1891 to August 1892).

Receipts.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Disbursements.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.		Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.	Actuals.
I.—REVENUE—									
Land revenue	20,25,000	20,43,143	20,40,527		Khawas Chelas	33,000	32,311	38,673	
Gardens and canals	29,699	25,608	28,000		Kitchen	25,000	20,610	20,619	
Forest dues	8,100	7,880	6,335		Mahi Sigha	30,000	20,162	21,914	
Tribute	18,000	18,362	18,046		Sutkar Khanna	15,000	16,023	15,267	
Grazing lands	18,000	29,681	21,370		Toasha Khanna	90,000	1,21,671	1,00,000	
Miscellaneous	11,300	13,713	15,530		Miscellaneous	18,028	21,847	18,483	
TOTAL	21,10,099	21,43,387	21,29,808		TOTAL	2,01,028	2,35,527	2,14,976	
II.—SEWAI JAMIA—									
Customs	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000		Stables	95,000	1,13,270	1,14,508	
Abkari	7,000	7,542	7,000		Breeding stud	30,000	30,111	31,286	
Copper mines and iron furnaces	2,356	1,743	2,134		Elephant, Camel and Bullock Establishments	1,05,015	91,250	1,12,549	
Judicial fines, fees and stamps	57,000	95,292	67,819		Administrative Establishment	2,17,722	2,21,207	2,09,091	
Interest, savings of pay, etc.	1,40,000	1,59,359	1,41,855		Judicial Establishment	75,540	76,327	75,620	
Takkari and miscellaneous advances	1,50,000	1,56,129	1,35,411		Army	7,38,794	7,75,577	7,79,383	
Schools and dispensaries	40,500	40,891	40,834		Public works and workshops	3,13,500	4,79,219	5,14,065	
Miscellaneous	28,900	44,398	52,213		Gardens and canals	23,400	31,321	23,460	
TOTAL	5,50,936	6,10,159	5,72,256		Political Agency and Vakils' Establishment	33,485	37,016	39,821	
TOTAL INCOME	26,61,035	27,53,746	27,20,074		Clothing and Tent Department	35,000	34,851	39,411	
CASH BALANCE AT COMMENCEMENT OF YEAR	51,81,367	51,81,367	57,19,436		Takkari and miscellaneous advances	1,10,000	1,35,038	1,00,000	
GRAND TOTAL	81,42,402	82,65,113	84,21,510		Commissionariat, Nazool, etc.	10,892	11,631	13,038	
					Miscellaneous employees	25,824	25,750	25,271	
					Jail and Printing Presses	21,500	22,231	22,494	
					Schools and Dispensaries	55,000	82,190	82,893	
					Charitable endowments, gifts, etc.	1,15,400	1,18,688	1,41,007	
					Miscellaneous	26,400	19,103	25,816	
					TOTAL	21,03,502	23,10,150	23,48,625	
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE	23,01,530	25,15,677	25,63,600	
					CASH BALANCE	58,37,872	57,19,436	59,57,910	
					GRAND TOTAL	81,42,402	82,65,113	84,21,510	

E. A. FRASER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

(7)

KOTAH ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 495-G., dated 18th April 1892.

*From—Major W. H. C. WYLLIE, Political Agent, Kotah,**To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1891-92.

2. During the year under report Major J. Hayes Sadler held charge of the Kotah Agency from 13th July to 10th December 1891, while I officiated as Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

TOUR.

3. During my cold weather tour of 64 days I visited the head-quarters of all the kotris, except Anterdah, and 9 out of the 15 nizamats.

4. The Young Maharao Omed Singh, who continues his studies at the Mayo College, paid a week's visit to Kotah in October for the Dussera festival, and his coming was much appreciated by all the holiday-makers.

COUNCIL.

5. I regret to say that Pandit Moti Lal of Sarola, who for the last 15 years has been a prominent member of the Kotah Council, died on 13th March 1892. He was a man of considerable ability and of trained business habits; by his death the State loses the services of a valuable official whose place in Council will not be easily filled.

The arrears of work alluded to in my last year's report have been partially cleared, but there still remain a considerable number of papers to be disposed of.

FINANCE.

6. The following figures show the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for 1890-91 (Sambat year 1947) and the estimate for 1891-92 (Sambat year 1948)—

	Estimate for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Estimate for 1891-92.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Ordinary Revenue	22,50,023	23 52,815	22,34,475
„ . Expenditure	21,78,033	20,77,624	21,49,150
Extraordinary Expenditure . . . . .	...	23,343	...

It will be seen from the above that the actual ordinary revenue for last year exceeded the estimate by Rs1,02,792, while the actual ordinary expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs1,00,409.

The extraordinary items of expenditure were—

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
For the Census operations	3,659	0	0
Takkavi advances to cultivators for plough bullocks	19,684	0	0

The necessity for the latter grant arose chiefly from the heavy mortality among cattle.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

7. The Public Works Department grant for 1891-92 was Rs1,57,585, inclusive of a special allotment of Rs60,000 for sinking wells and improving existing

sources of water supply in the different nizamats. The Executive Engineer's detailed report for the year will be submitted separately, as usual.

The State is temporarily losing the services of Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, who is proceeding on furlough.

With the exception of one or two short periods of absence Mr. Miles has been in charge of the Public Works Department since July 1878.

At the time he joined his appointment, roads may scarcely be said to have existed in the Kotah State. Under Mr. Miles' supervision some 70 miles of metalled roads and 220 miles of fair weather roads have been laid down, four large causeways over the Kalisind, Purwan and Parbutti rivers have been built at an expenditure of Rs. 1,32,000, and two other causeways, estimated to cost Rs. 62,000, are in course of construction.

Twelve new nizamats, eleven police thanas, four serais, and three dispensaries have been built in the districts, in addition to the Victoria Hospital for Women, and many other large public buildings erected in Kotah city.

Among Mr. Miles' chief irrigation works are (1) the Parbutti canal, 16 miles long, with 162 miles of Rajbahas and distributaries, costing Rs. 2,59,519, (2) the Aklera Sagar with an area (when full) of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and capable of containing 260 millions cubic feet of water, costing Rs. 72,000, (3) the Ayanj tank, with an area (when full) of 362 acres and capable of containing 99 millions cubic feet of water, costing Rs. 24,000, (4) the Durra Nimodah irrigation works, costing Rs. 25,000, (5) the Ramgarh irrigation works, costing Rs. 24,500. Altogether 35 lakhs have been expended on public works during the last fourteen years.

Mr. Miles has always displayed tact, judgment, and good temper in his relations with the people, by whom he is much liked, while his energy and ability have also been fully recognised and appreciated by the Darbar and successive Political Agents.

COURTS.

8. The Sadr civil, criminal and appellate courts were presided over by the same officials as before.

The number of cases instituted and disposed of will be found in Appendices II and III. Civil suits have risen to 954, as compared with 685 instituted the previous year; no particular reasons are given for this increase in litigation.

POLICE.

9. It will be seen from Appendix IV that offences against property have largely diminished. Thirteen dakaities were committed, the same number that was recorded last year, but only one of these assumed serious proportions and was attended with loss of life. A band of 29, or more, men from Jehazpur territory in Mewar crossed the Bundi State, and on the night of the 8th January 1892 attacked the house of Bridhi Chand Mahajan in Thakerwara, a village on the Kotah side of the Chumbal, carrying off property to the value of Rs. 3,916. Bridhi Chand was badly wounded and subsequently died. Three or four of the dakaites have been arrested through the exertions of the Political Agent of Haraothi and Tonk, and a few articles of stolen property recovered.

Fifty-seven cattle-thefts are recorded, as against 120 the previous year, the total number of stolen cattle being 404, of which 305 are said to have been recovered.

The value of stolen property under all heads has fallen from Rs. 32,325 to Rs. 9,640, of which property to the value of Rs. 2,298 is said to have been recovered.

The returns for the past year show therefore some improvement, although their perfect accuracy may perhaps be questioned.

Maharaja Jai Singh, of Ba mbulia, who lately completed his education at the Mayo College, has been appointed General Superintendent of District Police.

One case of infanticide occurred during the year.

EDUCATION.

10. A new school was opened at Sultanpur during the year, making the total number of district schools 18. The daily average attendance at all schools is shown in Appendix V. The total number of boys receiving education is only 972, and, leaving out of calculation the new school at Sultanpur, these figures show a decrease of 90, as compared with those of last year.

The question of re-organising the city school and generally improving the educational system in the State is under consideration.

HEALTH.

11. The general health has been good, a few cases of cholera were reported from the districts during the months of August and September, but happily the disease did not develop into a severe epidemic.

4. New dispensaries have been established, 3 in the districts and one in the kotri of Indergarh.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

12. The services of Babu Sahib Roy were transferred to the Central Provinces in September 1891 and the Forest Department is now under the supervision of the Revenue Superintendent and Babu Gobind Pershad, the Irrigation Officer. An attempt at re-forestation on a considerable scale was made last July and August, but the rainy season proved unfavourable, and almost all the seedlings died.

KOTRIS.

13. A new kamdar was appointed at Indergarh in September last, and is doing well. The estate was taken under management in 1879, with a debt of R2,36,000, which has now been paid off.

Maharaja Sher Singh is still at the Mayo College.

The other kotris call for no special remarks.

RAINFALL.

14. During the year the total rainfall registered was 21 inches and 20 cents, of which 9 inches 4 cents fell in July, 5 inches 52 cents in August, and 4 inches 68 cents in September. No rain fell subsequently till late in January, when a beneficial fall of 1 inch 5 cents saved the gram and wheat on the un-irrigated lands.

OPIUM.

15. The area under poppy cultivation was slightly below the average, but the poppy still remains the favourite crop with all holders of well lands in spite of the fall in the price of opium, as shown below :—

Average prices.

	R
1877-78	740 per md.
1878-79	320 to 400 "
1879-80	300 to 375 "
1880-81	300 to 375 "
1881-82	298 to 380 "
1882-83	168 to 180 "

Average prices—contd.

	<i>R</i>
1883-84	222 to 230 per md.
1884-85	198 to 230 „
1885-86	198 to 230 „
1886-87	192 to 210 „
1887-88	180 „
1888-89	280 to 296 „
1889-90	212 to 228 „
1890-91	192 „
1891-92	152 to 160 „

Although linseed, of which a larger quantity than usual was sown, has failed in many places, on the whole the rabi harvest is reported to be very favourable.

Large flights of locusts appeared in July, August, and September, but passed on without doing much damage to the kharif.

GENERAL.

16. In order to assist the numerous immigrants from Marwar, Kishengarh, and Ajmere, who have sought refuge from famine in the Kotah State, the Darbar in October last directed their exemption from all ferry and customs dues when crossing the Chambal, and provided each person with two free meals on first entering Kotah territory. Every facility for pasturing their cattle has been afforded them, and the forest rules have been largely relaxed in their favour. Special works were also opened for the employment of the needy, under the direction of the Executive Engineer.

The following is a statement of the immigration between the 25th September 1891 and the 31st March 1892 :—

Men, women and children	19,795
Cattle	18,247
Goats	31,554
Buffaloes	3,578
Other animals	1,061
Carts	1,119

It is calculated that up to date about R38,000 have been spent in the relief of distress.

The majority of the immigrants are, however, fairly well-to-do people who have come to seek out grazing grounds for their flocks and herds; offers of land for cultivation on favourable terms made by the Darbar have been almost without exception rejected, the people invariably replying that they purpose returning to their homes by the first fall of the next monsoon rains. On the whole, they have been well behaved and have not given much trouble.

17. The formation of an Imperial Service Camel Corps is being organised by the Darbar.

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambal year and Budget Estimate

No.	PARTICULARS.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.			Actual Income of 1890-91.			Budget Estimate for 1891-92.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue { Current	16,25,000	0	0	16,57,129	1	11	16,35,000	0	0
2	Arrears	50,000	0	0	55,801	0	3	50,000	0	0
3	Compensation from the British Government for abolition of dues on salt	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0	19,175	0	0
4	Chhut	52,548	0	0	52,583	0	9	45,000	0	0
5	Kanungo Haq	10,000	0	0	9,793	3	8	10,000	0	0
6	Gardens	8,000	0	0	8,233	1	9	8,000	0	0
7	Forest	37,600	0	0	38,681	10	6	37,600	0	0
8	Tribute	50,000	0	0	53,853	4	9	50,000	0	0
9	Tulbana	1,000	0	0	1,833	0	3	1,000	0	0
10	Customs	2,50,000	0	0	2,76,338	1	8	2,50,000	0	0
11	Abkari	15,000	0	0	16,551	13	6	15,000	0	0
12	Mint	4,000	0	0	4,486	1	0	4,000	0	0
13	Judicial { Fines	7,000	0	0	7,788	2	1	7,000	0	0
14	Fees	1,000	0	0	1,974	12	6	1,000	0	0
15	Stamps	16,000	0	0	17,766	8	0	16,000	0	0
16	Advances recovered { Takkavi	3,000	0	0	4,712	0	3	10,000	0	0
17	Miscellaneous	2,500	0	0	11,207	12	5	2,500	0	0
18	Postal	1,200	0	0	1,440	11	1	1,200	0	0
19	Jail	2,000	0	0	1,557	6	4	2,000	0	0
20	Saving of pay, etc.	15,000	0	0	16,561	0	6	15,000	0	0
21	Exchange and Interest	40,000	0	0	54,265	7	2	30,000	0	0
22	Miscellaneous	40,000	0	0	41,081	5	8	25,000	0	0
TOTAL .		22,50,023	0	0	23,52,814	10	0	22,34,475	0	0
To balance in hand on 31st July 1890 .		.....			12,63,302	1	11	.....	
GRAND TOTAL .		.....			36,21,116	11	11	.....	

KOTAH :
The 19th April 1892. }

DIX I.

1947 (from 1st August 1890 to 31st July 1891) with the columns of the Estimates of 1890-91 for 1891-92.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actual Expenditure of 1890-91.	Budget Estimate for 1891-92.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,81,720 0 0	3,81,720 0 0	3,81,720 0 0
2	Do. to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenana Den	66,277 8 6	74,221 8 10	71,740 10 6
4	Political Agency	30,126 0 0	27,854 1 8	30,126 0 0
5	Council { Pay of Members	21,064 0 0	25,613 5 3	21,300 0 0
	{ Establishment	5,717 0 0	5,550 6 0	5,573 0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges. { Stables	51,559 14 0	55,829 9 8	53,931 14 0
	{ Elephants	14,903 0 0	14,691 12 3	14,903 0 0
	{ Bullocks	9,451 0 0	9,417 7 6	9,451 0 0
	{ Camels	12,113 0 0	11,068 0 9	10,623 0 0
	{ Farashi Khana	9,415 9 0	9,399 15 11	9,187 9 0
	{ Food and grass Establishment	831 8 0	805 0 9	831 8 0
	{ Other Establishments	6,177 0 0	6,177 0 0	6,177 0 0
7	Revenue { Malsadar	18,210 5 3	18,210 5 3	18,288 5 3
	{ Nizamnats	1,18,224 0 0	1,18,119 9 0	1,19,010 0 0
	{ Forest conservancy	24,415 0 0	20,648 7 10	21,772 7 9
	{ Chint	52,518 0 0	52,492 5 5	45,000 0 0
	{ Kanungo Haq	5,000 0 0	3,155 10 8	5,000 0 0
	{ Pnteli Haq	25,000 0 0	21,351 14 9	25,000 0 0
8	Customs	20,684 0 0	19,844 0 3	20,113 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,216 12 0	5,154 8 0	5,216 12 0
10	Hisab (Audit office)	8,452 0 0	8,036 5 10	8,748 0 0
11	Treasury	5,814 0 0	5,814 0 0	5,814 0 0
12	Ambar	4,100 8 0	4,056 0 0	4,100 8 0
13	Mint	1,387 0 0	950 6 0	1,387 0 0
14	Judicial { Court of Appeal	7,116 0 0	7,116 0 0	7,161 0 0
	{ Civil Court	4,119 0 0	4,119 0 0	4,263 0 0
	{ Criminal Court	4,392 0 0	4,392 0 0	4,392 0 0
	{ Establishment of Police	13,716 3 0	13,663 4 0	13,824 3 0
	{ Thannas	16,098 0 0	14,799 3 0	16,098 0 0
	{ Stamps	700 0 0	561 9 8	700 0 0
	{ Office Establishment	10,380 0 0	10,380 0 0	10,380 0 0
	{ Artillery	61,383 8 0	61,338 9 0	61,383 8 0
15	Army { Fort Garrisons	29,863 4 0	29,863 4 0	29,863 4 0
	{ Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	75,576 0 0	75,576 0 0
	{ Irregular Do.	31,236 0 0	31,236 0 0	31,416 0 0
	{ Regular Infantry	66,423 0 0	66,423 0 0	66,423 0 0
	{ Irregular Do.	1,51,849 0 0	1,51,849 0 0	1,55,797 0 0
16	Pensions	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	8,309 10 0
17	Public Works Department	4,38,817 0 0	3,38,817 0 0	3,97,585 0 0
18	Jail	18,450 0 0	17,170 10 6	18,450 0 0
19	Gardens	18,550 5 6	18,168 10 4	19,212 9 6
20	Vnkils	6,286 3 6	5,797 0 8	6,286 3 6
21	Religious and Charitable Endowments	1,49,191 7 0	1,49,147 3 6	1,49,056 2 6
22	Festivals	11,212 15 0	10,834 0 8	11,709 0 0
23	Gifts { Marriages	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
	{ Deaths	4,000 0 0	2,512 11 6	4,000 0 0
	{ Guests	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	{ Other	3,500 0 0	2,639 3 10	3,500 0 0
24	Stationery	10,854 0 0	10,854 0 0	10,902 0 0
25	Advances { Takkavi	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
	{ Miscellaneous	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
26	Schools	9,207 0 0	8,892 12 9	9,013 0 0
27	Medical	21,129 0 0	25,525 14 9	22,226 0 0
28	Exchange and Interest	1,000 0 0	732 9 6	1,000 0 0
29	Isnighar Establishment	2,034 0 0	2,092 10 4	2,094 0 0
30	Refund of Deposits, etc.	2,500 0 0	2,228 13 0	2,500 0 0
31	Compensation to kotri Chiefs and Jagirdars for abolition of dues on salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
32	Miscellaneous { Bhutta	8,000 0 0	7,791 3 11	8,000 0 0
	{ Other	31,000 0 0	30,990 2 9	31,000 0 0
33	Serai (Relaying of tiled roofs)	10,000 0 0	9,953 0 10	10,000 0 0
34	Mayo College	14,190 0 0	14,314 3 4	14,790 0 0
35	Band Establishment	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE		21,78,032 11 9	20,77,623 8 5	21,49,150 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE . . . . .		.....	23,313 6 3	.....
TOTAL		21,78,032 11 9	21,00,966 14 8	21,49,150 0 0
Balance in hand on 31st July 1891 . . . . .		.....	15,20,149 13 3	.....
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .		.....	36,21,116 11 11	.....

W. H. C. WYLLIE, Major,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Kotah State from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1891.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF.					Pending on 31st March 1892.	REMARKS.	
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Struck off.	TOTAL.			
SADAR CIVIL COURT											
Suits exceeding Rs5,000	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	
" " " 1,000, but not exceeding Rs5,000	1	8	9	6	1	...	1	8	1		
" " " 300 " " " 1,000	4	38	42	32	4	...	...	38	4	
" " not exceeding Rs300	5	538	543	491	40	39	25	535	8		
TOTAL	11	585	595	469	45	41	28	583	13		
NAZIM'S COURTS.											
Suits not exceeding Rs300	65	369	434	243	23	57	58	381	53		
GRAND TOTAL	76	954	1,030	712	68	98	86	964	66		

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1891.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending on 31st March 1892.	REMARKS.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	TOTAL.		
Criminal cases received for confirmation	...	80	80	28	4	48	80	...	
Criminal appeals	6	76	82	47	20	3	70	12	
TOTAL	6	156	162	75	24	51	150	12	
CIVIL CASES APPEALS.									
Cases exceeding Rs5,000	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
" " 1,000 but not exceeding Rs5,000	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	
" " 300	...	9	11	6	1	2	9	2	
Cases not exceeding Rs300	14	93	107	60	22	10	92	15	
TOTAL	17	104	121	67	24	13	104	17	
GRAND TOTAL	23	260	283	142	48	64	254	29	

KOTAH :
The 8th April 1891.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, Major,

APPENDIX IV.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending April 1891.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending March 1892.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	REMARKS.
							Arrested.	Punished.	Absconded.	Under trial.					
1.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	6	7	7	...	4	5	4	1	...	...	R a. p.	...	
2.	Infanticide	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Dacoity	2	13	15	12	3	1	3	2	1	...	125	55 15 6	11	
4.	Robbery	5	22	27	25	2	3	13	5	8	...	16	231 2 6	...	
5.	Theft { Cattle.	...	57	57	57	...	42	118	89	29	...	401	...	305	
	{ Other	...	105	165	162	3	94	267	163	104	...	...	2,298 2 6	...	
6.	Poisoning	...	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...
7.	Grievous hurt	...	8	8	8	...	7	12	10	2	...	...	...	...
8.	Buying or disposing of stolen property.	...	10	10	10	...	7	15	10	5	...	...	...	...
9.	Arson	...	3	3	3	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
10.	Abductions	...	17	17	17	...	12	18	12	6	...	...	...	...
11.	Other crimes	8	501	512	503	9	218	577	301	273	...	1	133 8 0	1	
	Total	16	60	825	807	18	332	1,030	603	422	1	516	2,721 12 6	317	

KOTAH:

The 15th April 1892

W. H. C. WYLLIE, Major,

Political Agent.

APPENDIX V.

Return showing the Number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1891-92.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF BOYS.					Daily average number of attendance.	Number of Teachers.	REMARKS.
	In English.	In Urdu.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Kotah City School	96	73	8	168	345	226	12	
VILLAGE SCHOOLS.								
Antah	...	2	...	23	25	23	1	
Atrou	22	29	20	3	
Banun	...	5	...	19	24	21	2	
Baroth	44	44	30	1	
Digod	27	27	24	1	
Elawah	...	8	...	39	47	42	1	
Kaithon	20	20	17	1	
Kanwas	27	27	23	1	
Khanpore	...	6	...	67	61	43	1	
Kishongunj	1	35	36	26	1	
Kuajer	30	30	27	1	
Mangrol	1	30	31	30	1	
Mandan	...	4	5	17	26	24	1	
Ranchhundeipura	...	17	1	16	34	31	2	
Sangod	49	49	47	1	
Shergarh	...	6	...	28	34	26	1	
Stewali	...	3	...	46	49	45	1	
Sultanpur	31	31	27	1	
TOTAL	103	124	17	728	972	762	34	

KOTAH:

The 15th April 1892.

W. H. C. WYLLIE, Major,
Political Agent.

(8)

JHALLAWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 218-G., dated Jhalrapatan, the 5th May 1892.

From—The Political Superintendent of Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Jhallawar State for the year ending the 31st March 1892. A separate report is being prepared in the State for the Sambat year 1947 and will be despatched shortly. As all the returns and details which usually accompany the Political Superintendent's report are embodied in the State report, I shall confine my remarks to those subjects only which appear to call for special attention.

PERSONNEL.

2. Colonel Reynolds left on the 23rd May and was succeeded by Major Curzon Wyllie, who officiated till the 14th July, and again from the 18th January to the 17th March; for the rest of the year I officiated as Political Superintendent. For $8\frac{1}{2}$ months the office of Political Superintendent was held jointly with that of Political Agent, Kotah.

TOURS.

2. The camping season was much cut up. In November I was on tour in the Kotah districts, inspecting the water-supply. In December I proceeded on tour in Jhallawar till I received orders early in January to proceed to Bombay on special duty with His Royal Highness Prince Damrong, from which I did not return till close towards the end of the year.

COUNCIL.

3. The Council has continued to perform their duties satisfactorily and to give the Political Superintendent their advice and assistance in all matters which have been referred to them. There was no change amongst the members during the year.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

4. With the exception of an attack of fever during the rains, the health of His Highness has been good throughout the year. He was absent from his capital in July on a short visit to the North-West Provinces.

On the sad news of the untimely death of His Royal Highness Prince Victor reaching the Maharaj Rana, His Highness sent a telegram of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. General mourning was observed in the state, and again on the day of the funeral.

FINANCES.

5. Attached to this report are the comparative statements showing the estimated and actual receipts and expenditure for Sambat 1947 and the Budget Estimate for Sambat 1949.

The actual receipts in Sambat 1947 under the heading "Tahsils" fell short of the estimate by nearly one lack; half the sum is recoverable as arrears; the other half is accounted for by remissions and relinquishments, and is a real loss. The receipts under "Arrears" were not estimated for, and therefore show an increase; there was also an increase of Rs19,291 under the heading "Miscellaneous."

The actual expenditure was Rs35,272 below the estimate, chiefly due to savings under the heads "Pargana" and "Remarks."

At the close of the year the cash balance had risen from R6,73,031 to R7,00,645, showing an increase over the figures of the preceding year of R27,614.

6. In the Budget for Sambat 1949 the decrease under "Tahsils" is owing to the fact that the Bains Barar Cess will not be levied during the year.

The increase of expenditure in courts and offices and establishments is to meet a rise in the price of grain purchased by the Kothar, the opening of three new dispensaries in the districts, and an increase in the sanitary staff of the Chaoni and Patan. On the other hand, curtailments have been made where a careful scrutiny of the Departmental Budgets showed that such was possible.

The Budget provides for an excess of revenue over ordinary expenditure of R1,61,491, or of one lakh if the item of 61,491 provided for Miscellaneous, Extraordinary is expended.

The Budget further provides for a cash balance at the close of the year of R8,50,000. I must, however, add that the finances of the present year will be affected by the loss the opium crop has sustained owing to the unusually hot and dry weather which prevailed in February and March last. The probable amount of this loss will not be ascertainable till the revenue demands become due; whatever it is, there will be a corresponding decrease in the balance at the close of Sambat 1949.

COURT OF WARDS.

7. On inspection of the affairs of the Sonthal state, which I made in January, not proving satisfactory, the manager was dismissed and a more capable man appointed in his stead.

There are heavy claims against this estate now before me for settlement.

ZENANA SIRDARS.

8. A committee was appointed to enquire into the claims against the ladies mentioned in paragraph 60 of last year's report, whose jagirs were resumed by the State and Bajee Rajawatjee, one of the widows of Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, who died during the year under report.

A sum of R19,734 was disbursed to the creditors and servants of Majee Bhattianeejee, Ladijee Raj Gogal Dassjee and Khawas Manmohanjee in satisfaction of claims amounting to R28,944. The annual value of the jagirs and allowances resumed at the death of these three ladies is R16,080.

JAGIRDARS AND NOBLES.

9. A sum of R76,184 is outstanding against the jagirdars. Reckless expenditure in the past involved them in debt, from which they were relieved by advances made to them from the State, most of them are in very poor circumstances.

CRIME AND THE POLICE.

10. There were five dakaitics during the year under report. In no instance were the police successful in arresting the offenders.

The large majority of the police are men serving in the Irregular Sebandi Force. Ill-trained and undisciplined as this force is, it serves most of the purposes for which it is required, but it is quite unable to cope with the organised attacks of dakaitis with whom the border is infested, and against whom special precautions have to be taken.

The police dealt with 1,564 cases, the percentage of convictions to arrests was 40.82 and of property recovered to property stolen 46.65, which cannot be said to be satisfactory.

An addition of ten men was made to the Chaoni Force.

Deputy Inspector Faiz Mahomed, of the Thagi and Dakaity Department was sent to the Chowmehla in August and effected some arrests.

There have been four cases of murder, in two of which arrests have been made.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

11. During the year under report the Political Superintendent decided 7 criminal and 7 civil cases in appeals against the orders of the Appellate Court; of the former the decisions of the Appellate Court were upheld in 6 cases and modified in 1, and of the latter confirmed in 5 cases and modified in 2.

The working of the Appellate Court for the ten months I have had the opportunity of watching it has not been altogether satisfactory. The presence of three members on the court leads to frequent bickerings and the recording of separate opinions, which tend to impair the efficiency of the court and deprive it of that hold over the public confidence which the important nature of its duties should ensure.

There are no changes to record in the composition of the courts. The work done shows an increase on the returns of the previous year.

JAIL.

12. From the report furnished by the Agency Surgeon it is observed that the daily average number of sick in the jail during 1891 was 6.10, as compared with 12.10 in the previous year. Twelve deaths are reported, the same number as in 1890.

There was no epidemic, and no outbreak from the jail occurred during the year under report.

TRADE.

13. The returns show an increase of 1,06,557 maunds, chiefly in grain; over the figures of the preceding year. This excess is about equally divided between import and export.

VITAL STATISTICS—HEALTH.

14. The season during the rains was a very unhealthy one—Diarrhoea in a malignant form and malarious fever were prevalent, both in the Chaoni and the districts, and there was an outbreak of cholera in the Chowmehla, which lasted for two months; it is hoped that the establishment of two new dispensaries in the latter district will mitigate the efforts of this scourge in future.

For the rest of the year the health was good.

Dr. Shore officiated for Surgeon Major Crofts for the five months the latter was absent from Jhallawar.

During the year under report the sanitation of the Chaoni and Patan was made over to Surgeon Major Crofts, the staffs have been increased, and both towns have commenced to profit by the vigour and zeal with which he has applied himself to put their sanitary arrangements on a better footing.

The vital statistics for 1891 have been submitted by the Agency Surgeon direct to the Chief Medical Officer for Rajputana. From the returns it appears there was an excess of deaths over births of 2,265, chiefly due to fever and cholera.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

15. The rainfall during the year was late and below the average. Fears were at one time entertained that there would be a scarcity and that the

necessity for starting relief works would arise; luckily these were dissipated by timely fall in the first week in August, after which there was sufficient rain to ensure an abundant autumn harvest throughout the State. The rabi crops were generally good with the exception of opium, which suffered from the exceptional heat in February and March, and from an insufficient supply of water for irrigation.

"WALTER KRIT SOBHA."

16. The committee continues to do good and useful work; the principles of Sobha are now better understood and are gaining in popularity. During the Sambat year 1947 there were 50 marriages and 47 deaths amongst the Rajputs. In all, there were only 8 infringements to the rules, of which due notice was taken by the Local Committee. The result is satisfactory.

CENSUS.

17. The work of tabulating and summarising the results of the census of 1891 was completed during the year. A separate report has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor General on this subject.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

18. Calls for no remarks.

IMMIGRANTS.

19. Special arrangements were made to provide for the immigrants from the famine-stricken districts of Ajmere-Merwara. They were relieved of all tolls and duties, allowed to graze their cattle where they pleased, and offered employment on State works, and land, if they chose to settle down and cultivate. Further, kitchens were established at the Chaoni Patan and the head-quarters of the tahsils, both by the State and the leading inhabitants, where grain was disbursed gratis to the needy, and strict orders were issued to the district officers to be on the look-out for cases of distress and to arrange for their relief.

As a matter of fact, but few availed themselves of the offer of land, and until lately, when 350 were employed on deepening wells and tanks, they showed no disposition to take State work, though parties were employed in the fields harvesting the crops.

The influx commenced in September, and the majority made their way to the Malwa districts. The return tide set in about the middle of April, and they are now on their way back to their homes.

The return I have received as to the number of immigrants passing at different times through the State are too conflicting to be of any use.

20. In January a party of sowars was sent to Chipa Baroda to hunt a pack of wolves which had appeared in that district, and created a panic by carrying off cattle and children. These animals are very wary; up to date only one wolf has been killed and another wounded. Complaints of damage have not lately been received.

MAYO COLLEGE.

21. Seven boys from this state are now being educated at the College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

22. As usual, the annual report on this department was submitted departmentally by Mr. Miles.

BOUNDARIES.

23. Six boundary cases were decided during the year, five with Gwalior and one with Indore.

Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Jhalawar State for 1892-93 (Sambat 1949).

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
		R a. p.			R a. p.
1.	Balance for the last year	7,50,000 0 0	1.	Tribute to Imperial Government	80,000 0 0
	Current year.		2.	Palace	45,064 4 0
			3.	Risala Shagid Peshwa Court	31,793 6 0
2.	Land revenue of Parganas (Tahsils)	12,97,155 5 5	4.	Courts and offices	2,93,100 1 6½
3.	Customs	1,43,847 0 0	5.	Establishments	1,26,718 10 3
4.	Miscellaneous	1,05,284 14 6	6.	Army	3,48,160 6 3
			7.	Parganas	1,92,564 7 10
			8.	Religious and Charitable	25,101 2 9
			9.	Festivals	13,277 5 3
			10.	Vakils	16,145 6 6
			11.	Public works	1,33,000 0 0
			12.	Guests	2,500 0 0
			13.	Rewards and gifts	25,000 0 0
			14.	Travelling and batta	18,380 8 0
			15.	Miscellaneous, ordinary	4,000 0 0
	TOTAL OF CURRENT YEAR	15,16,287 3 11			
	TOTAL OF BALANCE AND CURRENT YEAR'S RECEIPT	22,66,287 3 11			
5.	Recoveries of advances	1,05,000 0 0	16.	Miscellaneous, extraordinary	13,54,795 10 3½
					61,491 9 7½
				TOTAL	14,16,287 3 11
			17.	Advances	1,05,000 0 0
				TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	15,21,287 3 11
			18.	Balance in hand	8,50,000 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	23,71,287 3 11		GRAND TOTAL	23,71,287 3 11

JHALRAPATAN :
The 4th May 1892.

J. H. SADLER, Major,
Political Superintendent of Jhalawar.

(9)

BIKANIR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. 522-G., dated Bikanir, the 20th April 1892.

*From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Bikanir,**To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Political Agency for the year 1891-92.

2. I held charge of the Political Agency and Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel T. French Mullen, M.D., officiated as Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

THE MAHARAJA.

3. His Highness the Maharaja continued his studies at the Mayo College, spending the summer vacation at Mount Abu and the Dasohra and Christmas vacations at Bikanir. His Highness paid two short visits to Jodhpur during the year, in October, at the commencement of the Dasohra holidays and early in February on the occasion of the festivities in honour of the marriage of the Maharaj Kunwar of Jodhpur. The Maharaja did well in his College examinations, and his health and conduct have been satisfactory in all respects. He is now in the 5th class. Pandit Ram Chandra Dube continued to do excellent work as Assistant Guardian and Tutor.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

4. The Agent to the Governor General was unable, owing to the prevalent scarcity, to make a tour through the State, but visited Bikanir itself from the 23rd to the 29th December.

SIRDARS.

5. Thakur Har Singh, Pattadar of Sandwa, a leading member of the Bidawat clan, died at Bikanir on the 31st January last.

ADMINISTRATION.

6. The death of Thakur Hir Singh caused a vacancy in the Council of Regency which has not yet been filled. With this exception no change took place in any of the higher administrative offices.

REVENUE.

7. The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the several tahsils:—

TAHASIL.	Inches.	Cents.
1. Anupgarh	2	10
2. Bahadaran	10	35
3. Bikanir	6	25
4. Churu (Reni)	4	97
5. Dungargarh	4	28
6. Hanumangarh	1	97
7. Lunkaransar	1	15
8. Mirzawala	3	75
9. Nuhar	6	8
10. Rajgarh	6	89
11. Ratargarh	6	5
12. Sardarshahr	3	60
13. Sujargarh	11	6
14. Suratgarh	6	5

The rainfall was below the average everywhere, the deficiency being most marked in the northern and western tahsils. In the northern tahsils the *kharif* crop failed for the eighth year in succession, but owing to the migratory habits of the people, to the good wheat crop reaped in the spring, and to the facilities for import of food-grains from the adjacent British districts, there was little or no distress. The Darbar income was, however, seriously affected by the remissions of revenue which became necessary. In the Bikanir and Lunkaransar tahsils and in part of the Dangargarh tahsil the autumn crop, on which the people entirely depend, failed altogether, and there was little or no grass for the cattle. A good deal of emigration took place, especially among the cattle-owners, and among those who remained there would have been considerable distress had not the Darbar promptly started relief works. Owing to the extension of the railway system, generally, which has taken place in recent years and especially to the opening, in December, of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway prices of food-grains, except for a short time in September, never became excessive. The scarcity has thus been confined almost entirely to the village menial class, which has, as a rule, had little money to purchase food. Relief works were opened in September, and remained open during the remainder of the year. The highest average daily number employed at any one time was 8,771 in the week ending on the 15th March. Some decrease took place in the two succeeding weeks.

In the Sujangarh nizamat and in the Reni nizamat the year was on the whole a good one, though the grass crop was poor. The land revenue demand amounted to ₹7,73,000, and it was anticipated that owing to the previous bad harvests some ₹60,000 might have to be remitted in the north. The scarcity has, of course, upset this estimate. The amount realised is not likely to exceed ₹5,67,958. About a lakh of rupees will probably have to be remitted and the collection of nearly half a lakh will have to be postponed. The Darbar have again had under consideration the possibility of making some arrangement to secure irrigation to the north of the State in the neighbourhood of the Punjab canals. Independently of the injury from drought the crops were much damaged in some places by locusts. The rewards offered for the destruction of these insects and the vigorous efforts made by the local officials did much good, both by lessening the damage locally and by preventing its spreading.

8. Fifteen estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year under review against 14 at its commencement, one estate, Jasana, having been made over to its proprietor and 2 having been taken under management. The system of management, though by no means all that it should be, worked fairly well, but the deficient harvest rendered it impossible to reduce the debts of the estates as much as could be desired.

9. Twelve applications for compensation for loss of customs duties were pending on the 1st April 1891, and two fresh applications were received during the year. Thirteen of these were disposed of, compensation being awarded in ten cases. Three applications were rejected. The total amount of compensation granted up to the present time is ₹54,633.

FINANCE

10. The receipts for the Sambat year 1947 (A.D. 1890-91) amounted to ₹19,97,672, and the expenditure to ₹25,37,292. In the latter amount were included ₹9,83,947, paid towards the construction of the Bikanir-Jodhpur Railway. Apart from this sum the actual expenditure amounted to ₹15,53,345, giving an excess of receipts, as compared with the estimate of ₹2,02,672. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due chiefly to the large remissions on account of land revenue. The total credit balance at the close of the year

was R30,30,447, of which R20,34,300 were invested in Government securities. No further investment was made in Government securities during the year, but R8,40,000 were paid on account of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway. Of this the greater portion will, as soon as the accounts are adjusted, be treated as a loan to the Jodhpur State.

JUDICIAL

11. The following table shows the result of the working of the courts during the year:—

COURTS.	Cases.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 31st March 1892.
Nizamats and Tahsils . . .	Criminal	710	2,340	3,050	2,938	112
	Civil	388	2,556	2,944	2,606	338
	Revenue	44	1,859	1,903	1,881	22
Nizamaton the Appellate Side {	Criminal	62	427	489	463	26
	Civil	23	185	208	200	8
	Revenue	3	118	121	116	5
Appellate Court	Criminal	34	360	394	334	60
	Civil	15	97	112	107	5
	Revenue	13	278	291	285	6
Regency Council	Criminal	8	176	184	168	18
	Civil	2	543	545	532	13
	Revenue	1	71	72	66*	6
TOTAL .		1,303	9,010	10,313	9,694	619

* Including one case which was eventually tried by the Political Agent.

As noticed in the reports for 1889-90 and 1890-91 the number of civil cases instituted during those years was unusually large. During the year under review the number of institutions fell, and the effect of the alterations in the period of limitation was noticeable only in the increase in the appeals—chiefly second appeals coming before the higher court. Neither the Appellate Court nor the Regency Council, though each disposed of more cases than in the previous year were able quite to keep pace with the work coming before them. The pending cases are, however, comparatively few, and will doubtless soon be cleared off. It is very rarely the case that any suit or appeal remains pending over three months unless one of the parties or an important witness resides beyond the limits of the State. Taking all courts of all classes, while 1,303 cases were pending at the commencement of the year, only 619 remained untried at its close. Of the total number of 3,050 original civil cases which came before the courts during the year, 1,715, or 55·9 per cent., were decided in favour of the plaintiff, and 1,170, or 38·3 per cent., in favour of the defendant. That the work of the courts was satisfactorily done may be gathered from the results of appeals. Of the 463 appeals tried by the Nizamats 264, or nearly 57 per cent., were dismissed. In the Appellate Court and Regency Council the percentages of appeals rejected were 71·1 and 83·1 respectively.

The results of the working of the police and of the administration of criminal justice show some improvement, as compared with last year. The total number of criminal cases instituted rose from 1,700 to 1,859, which, taken with the 44 cases pending on the 1st April 1891, gave a total of 1,903 cases for

disposal. Of these 22 were pending at the close of the year, and 46 were transferred to other courts. In 1,041 cases punishment was inflicted, being 56·7 against 46·8 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in the criminal cases instituted is most marked in crimes against property, and is probably to

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Highway robbery . . .	12	16
Cattle theft . . .	260	327
Other theft . . .	376	413

be accounted for by the prevalent scarcity which drove persons to theft who might otherwise have earned an honest livelihood. The amount of property plundered

decreased from R33,090 to R19,747, but there was an increase in theft of cattle from 518 to 623. Of the stolen property a little over one-fourth was recovered and of the stolen cattle over 56 per cent. It is still to be feared that a good deal of theft takes place which is not reported. Of 9 cases of homicide 3, in which five persons were involved, came before the full Council, with Political Agent sitting as President. Of the accused two were found guilty of murder, one of abetment of murder, and two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Capital punishment was not inflicted in any case. Imprisonment for life was awarded to three persons, the remaining two were sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment each.

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

12. The year was very unhealthy and the mortality from fever and chest diseases was much heavier than usual. After the rains cholera appeared in the north of the State and spread thence to the large towns in the east, where however it did not last long. The disease was present in one part or another of the State throughout the whole of the second half of the year. The first case recorded in the villages took place on the 23rd September. On the 5th November the first case was reported in Bikanir city. The disease disappeared in the villages during the last half of February, and the first three weeks of March, but has since re-appeared, though in a milder form. In the city it has continued almost without intermission. The number of cases, though generally small, became large for a time at the beginning of March. Up to the close of the year 297 cases, out of 521, had proved fatal in the villages and 523 out of 922 in the city and suburbs. Two thousand and fifty-nine in-patients and 48,178 out-patients were treated at the Raj dispensaries during the calendar year 1891, the corresponding figures for 1890 being 1,644 and 45,631 respectively. Three hundred and thirty-three major, and 4,418 minor, operations were performed during the year. Out of 21,667 vaccinations performed 99·70 per cent. were reported as successful. The figures for 1890 were 22,846 and 97·8 respectively.

JAIL.

13. The Bikanir jail held 493 prisoners on the 31st March 1892 against 402 at the beginning of the year. Notwithstanding every effort to utilise the whole existing space to the best advantage, it became necessary on two or three occasions, in order to prevent serious overcrowding, to release prisoners who were confined for trifling offences or who had but a short term to serve. New buildings are now being constructed which will nearly double the accommodation in the jail. A Nizamat jail was under construction at Sujangarh and will shortly be completed. Should the financial position admit of the work being undertaken, it is hoped to build a proper jail at Reni during the current year. These jails are intended to relieve the pressure on the Sadr jail and to obviate the necessity for sending into Bikanir prisoners sentenced for short periods.

INFANTICIDE.

14. No case of infanticide was reported during the year under review.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

15. No fresh disputes took place during the year.

SCHOOLS.

16. There were 555 pupils in the main school, 32 in the branch school, and 77 in the girls' school at the close of the year. The average attendance at the boys' school at Bikanir was 337.21 and at the girls' school 36.00. A proposal for the establishment of a school for boys of good birth who are either too young or not sufficiently wealthy to be sent to the Mayo College has been approved by the Council, and will be, it is hoped, carried out before long.

MAYO COLLEGE.

17. Eleven boys, including His Highness the Maharaja, were at the College during the year. Two have been withdrawn. Of these Thakur Sakat Singh of Jasana has taken over the management of his estate and Thakur Muhabbat Singh of Ghantial, whose estate is a small one, has received a commission as a Jamadar in the Camel Corps.

CONSERVANCY.

18. Through the exertions of the Committee, acting under the advice of the Civil Surgeon, the conservancy arrangements in the city have been considerably improved, and attempts are being made with varying success to keep the large towns clean.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

19. The rules for the reduction of expenses in connection with marriages and funeral ceremonies among the Rajputs have again worked satisfactorily, and the cases in which they were infringed were comparatively few. The local Sabha has framed a set of rules for the curtailment of expenses among the Sidhs of the State, who desired that some action might be taken in the matter.

ARMY.

20. The Camel Corps consisted at the close of the year of 387 men. The remainder will probably be enlisted during the current year. The inspecting officer has expressed his satisfaction with the working of both officers and men. The corps was inspected during the year by the Chief Inspecting Officer.

RAILWAY.

Bikaner 91-92

21. The Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway was completed and opened for traffic on the 9th December 1891. The formal opening by the Agent to the Governor General took place on the 23rd December at a Darbar held for the purpose by His Highness the Maharaja. The railway has already been of the greatest benefit to the State owing to the facilities which it has afforded for the importation of grain.

The telegraph line was opened about two months before the railway.

RAJWIS.

22. During the year Maharajas As'Singh, Nathu Singh, and Bheron Singh accepted the arrangements proposed for their maintenance. The remaining Rajwis have not yet come forward in the matter.

MINT.

23. The Calcutta Mint has been engaged during the year in the preparation of the die for the new Bikanir rupee. An impression has now been submitted to the Government for approval.

CENSUS.

24. The work of abstraction and tabulation mentioned in last year's report was completed and the final tables were submitted.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

25. No fresh case of mail robbery took place during the year. In the Badnu case noticed last year one of the thieves was caught and sentenced by the Court of Vakils at Jodhpur. The court acquitted the village of Ladnu in Marwar.

POLITICAL AGENTS' TOUR.

26. Owing to the prevailing scarcity I was obliged to curtail my tour as far as possible. I visited the Bahadaran, Nuhar, Hanumangarh, Suratgarh and Mirzawala tahsils in the north and the Sadr Lunkaransar, Dungargarh and Sujangarh tahsils in the south.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

27. The Office establishment has continued to perform its duties satisfactorily.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending the 31st March 1893.

No.	Case.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1891.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases transferred.	Number of cases pending on April 1892.	Number of cases in which punishment is awarded.	Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	R a. p.	Amount of property recovered.	R a. p.	Number of cattle recovered.
1.	Murder
2.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
3.	Attempt to murder	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	32
4.	Dakaiti	2	16	18	18	...	...	11	33	21	12	...	...	...	...	799 13 6	40	0 5 6	303
5.	Highway robbery	11	327	338	302	27	9	203	546	278	229	22	3	1	13	144 0 0	583	87 0 0	...	
6.	Theft of cattle	4	413	417	412	4	1	252	640	360	279	...	...	...	1	18,803 3 0	...	5,221 2 3	...
7.	Other theft . . . . .	...	3	3	3	...	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Abortion . . . . .	...	13	13	13	...	...	9	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Attempted suicide . . . . .	...	18	19	19	...	...	14	49	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Grievous hurt	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Poisoning . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Salvage of children . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	51	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Abduction . . . . .	...	29	29	29	...	...	13	27	20	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Escape from lawful custody . . . . .	...	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Counterfeit coin . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	Arson . . . . .	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Other offences	24	1,021	1,018	1,023	13	12	525	1,787	884	889	1	2	1	10	19,717 0 6	623	5,308 7 9	335	
	TOTAL	44	1,859	1,903	1,835	46	22	1,011	3,156	1,625	1,476	24	6	2	24	...	...	...	...

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tahsil Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for year ending on the 31st March 1892.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			No. of cases pending on the 31st March 1892.
		No. of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	
1.	Money transactions . . .	651	2,101	2,752	1,577	1,034	45	96
2.	Settlement of accounts . . .	15	21	36	6	25	1	4
3.	Disputo regarding houses . . .	25	91	116	60	45	4	7
4.	Mortgage	5	...	5	5	...	...	...
5.	Proprietary rights	6	50	56	26	26	...	4
6.	Right of pre-emption	3	12	15	10	5	...	...
7.	Marriage disputes . . . . .	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
8.	Miscellaneous	5	63	68	30	34	3	1
	TOTAL	710	3,340	3,050	1,715	1,170	53	112

BIKANIR :
The 20th April 1892. }

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamul and Tahsil Courts, Revenue side, of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1892.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTION.			DISPOSAL OF.			Transferred.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1892.
		Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by Razinama.	Dismissed.		
1.	Claim to villages	10	28	38	13	2	19	...	4
2.	Boundary disputes	26	22	48	9	4	31	...	4
3.	Chandhar	4	20	24	6	1	14	1	2
4.	Disputo regarding Rukm	38	401	439	253	59	118	...	0
5.	Division of property	16	17	33	3	3	24	2	1
6.	Land disputo	21	169	193	47	28	107	1	10
7.	Settlement of accounts	1	18	19	10	...	8	...	1
8.	Cattle-grazing	1	21	22	9	3	10	...	...
9.	Stony cattle	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
10.	Mutation of names	28	57	85	50	...	5	30	...
11.	Zamindari cess	...	18	18	13	...	5	...	...
12.	Tanks and wells	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
13.	Right in drinking water	1	15	16	6	2	7	...	1
14.	Claim for subsistence allowance	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
15.	Miscellaneous	238	1,767	2,005	1,493	26	126	49	306
		388	2,556	2,944	1,918	129	476	83	338

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

BIKANIR : }
The 20th April 1892.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Regency Council, the Appellate Court, and the Nizamats during the year ending on the 31st March 1892.

I. COURT.	CIVIL.										CRIMINAL.										REVENUE.												
	Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.							Cases.			Disposed of.									
	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1892.	Pending on 31st March 1891.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	By Razinama.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 31st March 1892.		
REGENCY COUNCIL.																																	
Cases on the Original Side.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	487	487	58	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	2
Cases appealed against	8	176	184	...	...	138	21	7	...	18	...	62	62	...	...	45	9	4	...	4	2	56	58	...	...	...	...	38	6	3	...	11	
TOTAL	8	176	184	...	...	138	21	7	...	18	1	71	72	5	2	46	9	4	2	6	2	543	545	...	...	...	...	523	6	3	...	13	
APPELLATE COURT.																																	
Cases on the Original Side.	...	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	22	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases for confirmation	6	...	6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases appealed against	28	354	382	...	...	233	32	61	...	56	11	256	267	...	...	201	42	18	...	6	15	97	112	...	...	...	...	92	9	6	...	5	
TOTAL	34	360	394	...	2	238	33	61	...	60	13	278	291	24	7	201	42	18	...	6	15	97	112	...	...	...	...	92	9	6	...	5	
NIZAMATS.																																	
Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	72	4	2	...	...
Cases appealed against	62	427	489	...	...	264	113	86	...	26	3	118	121	...	...	100	7	9	...	5	23	185	208	...	...	...	...	126	46	25	3	8	
TOTAL	62	427	489	...	...	264	113	86	...	26	3	118	131	...	...	100	7	9	...	5	23	263	286	...	...	...	...	198	50	27	3	8	

BIKANIR.

The 30th April 1892.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Central Jails for the year ending 31st March 1892.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

No.	Crime.	For life.	15 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2 years.	1 year.	0 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under trial.	Total.
1.	Murder	31	1	5	1	3	2	1	12	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	71
2.	Dakaiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
3.	Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
4.	Forgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Highway robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
6.	Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7.	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
8.	Grievous hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
9.	Abduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
10.	Burglary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
11.	Theft of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
12.	Theft of cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
13.	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Attempt at suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
15.	Embezzlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Escape from lawful custody	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	34	1	..	6	2	7	6	5	24	37	51	10	53	56	2	41	3	7	2	4	28
																						493

ABSTRACT. Male, Female.
Hindus : 133 16
Mahomedans : 1 7
Total : 134 23 = 157

(10)

Orders by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,—No. 1203 G., dated 26th April 1892.

READ—

Letter No. 288-12, dated the 12th April 1892, from the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, submitting his annual Report for 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—There were 68 boys on the College rolls in 1891-92, as compared with 73 during the previous year. The daily average number was 68·25 against 75·33, and the average number present 58·11 against 64·70. The daily average number of sick was 1·5 against 1·12.

The pupils on the roll were from all States excepting Banswara, Bhartpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Dangarpur, Jaisalmir, Kishengarh, and Partabgarh.

Their behaviour, with few exceptions, is said to have been excellent, and, excluding three serious cases of illness, their health was good.

2. During the year the College was examined by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division (Bombay Presidency), and the suggestions made by that officer for improving its course of studies are reported to have been carried out.

3. The receipts during the year amounted to R36,660-10-10, as compared with R38,228-9-10 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of R1,567-15-0, which is principally due to the receipts under the head "Garden produce" being less than in the previous year by R1,699-4-5 owing to failure of the monsoon.

The expenditure amounted to R33,227-3-7 against R34,792-2-1 in the preceding year. This decrease of R1,564-14-6 is chiefly due to the expenditure under head "Conservancy of Garden and Grounds" having been reduced by R1,211-3-8.

The balance at the credit of the College was R25,808-0-10 against R22,374-9-7 during the last year.

4. The report is on the whole satisfactory and the Agent to the Governor General has again the pleasure of thanking the Principal and his assistants for their services during the year.

ORDER.—A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, for information and guidance.

By Order,

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, *Captain,*
First Asstt., Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

.(11)

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1891-92.

No. 288-12, dated the 12th April 1892.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM LOCK, A.-D.-C., *Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, *Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1891-92.

2. The number of boys at the end of the year 1890-91 was 73. The new admissions during the year under report have been 13, and the withdrawals 18, thus leaving 68 boys on the College roll.

New admissions.

3. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows:—

- 1.—Maharajah Zorawar Singh of Sangod, Kotah, joined 20th April 1891.
- 2.—Kanwar Ganga Singh of Bamori, Jhallawar, joined 1st July 1891.
- 3.—Sahibzadah Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur, joined 14th July 1891.
- 4.—Maharaj Doulat Singh of Jodhpur, joined 4th August 1891.
- 5.—Kanwar Pratap Singh of Sunkhwa, Marwar, joined 4th August 1891.
- 6.—Rao Raja Bhairun Singh of Jodhpur, joined 4th August 1891.
- 7.—Kanwar Bhaktawar Singh of Bern, Marwar, joined 4th August 1891.
- 8.—Rao Raja Bisben Singh of Jodhpur, joined 4th August 1891.
- 9.—Thakur Gopal Singh of Gundoj, Marwar, joined 9th November 1891.
- 10.—Maharaj Bhairun Singh of Bikanir, joined 9th November 1891.
- 11.—Thakur Shankar Singh of Gobindgarh, Ajmere, joined 11th November 1891.
- 12.—Thakur Khushal Singh of Birsasar, Bikanir, joined 19th November 1891.
- 13.—Kanwar Umaid Singh of Chhapol, Kotah, joined 12th February 1892.

Withdrawals.

4. The names of the boys who left the College are as follows:—

- 1.—Kanwar Gukar Singh of Palaitia, Kotah.
- 2.—Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere.
- 3.—Kanwar Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur.
- 4.—Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar.
- 5.—Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamolia, Kotah.
- 6.—Maharaj Man Singh of Fatehgarh, Kishengarh.
- 7.—Bhanwar Madhav Singh of Bateria, Meywar.
- 8.—Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar.
- 9.—Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere.
- 10.—Sahibzadah Muhammad Karamat-ullah Khan of Tonk.
- 11.—Raja Kirti Shah of Tehri, Garhwal.
- 12.—Kanwar Durjan Singh of Savidar, Marwar.
- 13.—Thakur Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere.
- 14.—Kanwar Bhupal Singh of Rupnagar, Meywar.
- 15.—Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar.
- 16.—Thakur Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir.
- 17.—Thakur Jivan Singh of Baru, Marwar.
- 18.—Thakur Mohbat Singh of Ghatial, Bikanir.

Number of boys now on the College roll, and how distributed.

5. The College roll now consists of 68 boys, divided as follows :—

	No. of boys.
Ajmere	4
Bikanir	11
Jaipur	3
Jhallawar	7
Kerowlee	1
Kotah	8
Marwar	13
Mabikanta	1
Meywar	7
Purhat	1
Rampur	1
Shahpura	3
Tonk	6
Ulwar	2
TOTAL	68

I am glad to report that two new boys from the Kotah State will join the College at the beginning of next term, and I am not without hope that new admissions may be received from the Jaipur and Ulwar States.

States unrepresented.

6. The following States are unrepresented at the College :—

Banswara.
Bharatpur.
Bundi.
Dholpur.

Dangarpur.
Jaisalmir.
Kishengarh.
Pratapgarh.

7. The behaviour of the boys has, with two or three exceptions, been excellent throughout the year, and, excluding three serious and anxious cases of illness, Maharajah Sher Singh of Indergarh (small-pox); Thakur Shankar Singh of Gobindgarh (a major surgical operation); Thakur Sheo Singh of Almiawas, (pneumonia), the health of the College has been all that could be desired.

Conduct and health.

8. The daily average number in the College roll has been 68.25 against 75.33 last year; the average number present at College, and sick, 58.11 against 64.70; and the daily average number sick, 1.5 against 1.12.

Daily average number of boys on College roll, present at College, and sick.

9. In the first month of the year under report the College was examined by Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. His report was submitted direct to the Agent to the Governor General, and was received by me under cover of your No. 2223-G., dated 7th May 1891. It will be observed that his suggestions, including the change of English text-books, the introduction of English poetry and general knowledge have been duly conformed to.

Examinations.

10. There are seven classes in the College, and the studies pursued in each will be found in detail in the statements attached to this report.

Classes and studies.

The 1st and 2nd classes consisted of 3 boys each; in the 3rd there were 10 boys; in the 4th and 5th, 13 each; in the 6th, 9; and in the 7th, 17 at the end of the year under report.

11. The expenditure on Imperial works has been R2,546-9-4 during the year under report, against R2,950-11-5 last year, showing a decrease of R404-2-1—

Public works.

	1890-91.	1891-92	Difference.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Original works	576 11 6	230 10 9	—346 0 9
Repairs	2,373 15 11	2,315 14 7	—58 1 4
* TOTAL	2,950 11 5	2,546 9 4	—404 2 1

No new works were carried out during the year, except deepening the well for the lightning conductor attached to the main building.

12. The expenditure on Contributitional Works amounted to R4,342-8-5 against R5,682-14-7, showing a decrease of R1,340-6-2 owing to fewer Original Works having been carried out.

Statement of the College Fund.

13. The following is a condensed statement of the College Fund:—

	<i>R a. p.</i>
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1891	22,374 9 7
Receipts during the year	36,660 10 10
TOTAL	59,035 4 5
Expenditure during the year	33,227 3 7
Balance in Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1892	25,808 0 10

14. The total receipts of the year, amounting to R36,660-10-10 against R38,228-9-10, show a decrease of R1,567-15-0, as specified below—

Receipts.

RECEIPTS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference : + Increase. — Decrease.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds.	25,428 4 4	25,432 4 2	+3 15 10
Interest on contributions from Jodhpur, Bundi, Kotah, Kishengarh, Jhal-lawar and Dangarpur.	2,701 3 8	2,701 3 8	...
Contribution from Udaipur	1,187 13 9	1,187 13 9	...
Do. do. Jaipur	1,484 13 3	1,484 13 3	...
Do. do. Bikanir . . . . .	...	593 15 0	+593 15 0
Do. do. Bhartpur	593 14 0	593 15 0	+ ... 1 0
Do. do. Kerowlee	178 3 0	178 3 0	...
Do. do. Ulwar	415 12 0	415 12 0	...
Do. do. Tonk	60 2 3	...	—60 2 3
Do. do. Serohi	59 6 3	59 6 3	...
Do. do. Partabgarh	118 12 6	118 12 6	...
Do. do. Jaisulmir	36 0 0	36 0 0	...
Book, Play, and Medical Fund sub-scriptions.	3,950 0 0	3,550 0 0	—400 0 0
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,876 8 7	177 4 2	—1,699 4 5
Other receipts	137 12 3	131 4 1	—6 8 2
TOTAL	38,228 9 10	36,660 10 10	—1,567 15 0

The increase of R3-15-10 in the interest on Endowment and Accumulated Funds is due to the investment of R200 on account of the Dangarpur Darbar prize, representing the interest for six months only.

The increase under head Contribution from Bikanir is due to the contribution for 1890-91 having been paid in advance in 1889-90.

No contribution has been received from the Tonk State during the year under report, hence the decrease.

The decrease under head "Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscription" is due to subscriptions having been received from 71 boys during the year under report, against 79 last year.

Owing to the complete failure of the monsoon the vegetable garden and college land yielded produce to the extent of the small sum shown, and hence the large decrease under this head.

15. The total actual expenditure during the year has been R33,227-3-7 against R34,792-2-1, showing a decrease of R1,564-14-6, which is duly explained where the difference seems worthy of notice—

EXPENDITURE.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference - + Increase, — Decrease.
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Principal	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
Head-Master	5,596 12 5	6,000 0 0	+403 3 7
Masters and Teachers	7,800 0 0	8,400 0 0	+600 0 0
Personal allowance to Head Pandit and Head Moulvi	480 0 0	480 0 0	.....
Drill-Masters	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Clerks	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
Servants	1,230 0 0	1,149 1 5	—80 14 7
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,411 14 1	2,434 3 5	+22 5 4
Book, Play, and Medical Establishment	957 12 5	972 0 0	+14 3 7
Local allowance to Hospital Assistant	120 0 0	180 0 0	+60 0 0
Allowance to Medical Officer	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
Police Guards	454 8 0	436 5 11	—18 2 1
<i>Contingent Charges.</i>			
Stationery	230 0 5	169 0 2	—61 0 3
Purchase and repairs of furniture	328 6 11	74 11 8	—253 11 3
Conservancy of garden and grounds	3,650 12 11	2,439 9 3	—1,211 3 8
Travelling allowance . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Book, play and medical stores	2,926 10 0	2,232 7 10	—694 2 2
Library	602 10 11	453 8 2	—144 2 9
Pension and absentee charges	770 0 0	770 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous	1,071 5 6	620 3 3	—451 2 3
Prizes and rewards	761 4 6	761 0 6	—0 4 0
Honorarium to Examiners . . . . .	.. ..	250 0 0	+250 0 0
TOTAL	34,792 2 1	33,227 3 7	—1,564 14 6

The increase under this head is due to the Head Master having been paid throughout the year, and not, as in 1890-91, for a broken period, as explained in paragraph 14 of my last year's report under this head.

Last year the post of the second master remained vacant for four months; hence the increase.

The decrease is due to the reduction of one peon, the opportunity having occurred, as recommended by the Committee appointed under letter No. 274-C.,

dated 22nd March 1888, from the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, to the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

The increase is due to an additional local allowance of Rs5 per mensem having been granted to the Hospital Assistant from the 1st of March 1891 (vide your letter No. 801-G., dated 20th February 1891, to the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination).

The decrease is owing to less expenses under this head having been found necessary.

The decrease under this head is chiefly due to the heavy expenditure of cutting and stacking hay, and the subsequent necessary sweeping of the whole park not having been incurred owing to the total failure of the grass crop.

The decrease is accounted for by a less expenditure on several items which fall under this head.

The unexpended balance was retained to meet the subscriptions to the magazines for 1892, and for the newspapers for the first six months of the year.

There has been less expenditure under this head.

Rupees 250 were paid to Mr. Giles, as directed in your endorsement No. 3736—35II-G., dated 28th July 1891.

16. Mr. E. F. Harris officiated as Head Master until the return of Mr. Herbert Sherring on the 15th of August 1891, and I beg to gratefully acknowledge

his assistance and to bring to notice the excellent work done by him during his fourteen months' tenure of office. To Mr. Sherring for his continued zeal and interest, and ever ready help at all times, I would tender my sincere thanks, and desire to bring his good services also to the Agent to the Governor General's notice.

I would also beg to report for the Agent, Governor-General's information the services performed by the remainder of the Educational Staff, as well as by the Hospital Assistant, Riding Master, and the House Guardians. They have all worked with a willingness and interest which is to be much commended. I would specially mention and thank Munshi Dip Chand, the Second Master, for rendering into vernacular a text-book on general knowledge.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1891-92 and 1892-93.

RECEIPTS.	Estimated Receipts, 1891-92.		Actual Receipts, 1891-92.		Estimated Receipts, 1892-93.		EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure, 1891-92.		Actual Expenditure, 1891-92.		Estimated Expenditure, 1892-93.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.		R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Interest on Endowment Fund Rs. 12,900	24,454	11 4	24,454	11 4	24,454	11 4	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0
" Accumulated Fund, Rs. 11,000, in name of Agent to the Governor General, and Principal.	462	13 6	462	13 6	462	13 6		6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0
" Accumulated Fund, Rs. 12,400, in name of Principal.	494	12 2	494	12 2	494	12 2		8,400	0 0	8,400	0 0	8,400	0 0
" Accumulated Fund, Rs. 400, in name of Principal.	15	15 4	15	15 4	15	15 4		450	0 0	450	0 0	450	0 0
" Accumulated Fund, Rs. 200, in name of Principal.	.....	.....	3	15 10	11	15 6		960	0 0	600	0 0	960	0 0
TOTAL	25,428	4 4	25,432	4 2	25,440	3 10		1,200	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,200	0 0
CONTRIBUTION FROM NATIVE STATES AND PRIVATE PERSONS.													
From Jolapur - by interest on contribution invested	1,181	0 8	1,181	0 8	1,181	0 8	CONTINGENT CHARGES.	200	0 0	169	0 2	200	0 0
" Bundi	119	11 2	119	11 2	119	11 2		300	0 0	74	11 8	300	0 0
" Kotah	817	15 2	817	15 2	817	15 2		3,500	0 0	2,439	9 3	3,500	0 0
" Kishangrath	71	13 2	71	13 2	71	13 2		300	0 0	...	...	300	0 0
" Jhalwar	482	12 8	482	12 8	482	12 8		2,410	0 0	2,332	7 10	2,410	0 0
" Dargapur	27	14 10	27	14 10	27	14 10		600	0 0	458	8 2	600	0 0
" Udaipur by annual payment	1,187	13 9	1,187	13 9	1,187	13 9		810	0 0	770	0 0	810	0 0
" Jaipur	1,484	13 3	1,484	13 3	1,484	13 3		800	0 0	620	3 3	800	0 0
" Bikanir	693	15 0	693	15 0	693	15 0		860	0 0	761	0 6	870	0 0
" Bhartpur	178	3 0	178	3 0	178	3 0		400	0 0	230	0 0	400	0 0
" Kerowlee	415	12 0	415	12 0	415	12 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ulwar	69	6 3	69	6 3	69	6 3		...	...	...	...	...	...
" Tonk	59	6 3	59	6 3	59	6 3		...	...	...	...	...	...
" Serohi	118	12 6	118	12 6	118	12 6		...	...	...	...	...	...
" Parbargarh	36	0 0	36	0 0	36	0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
" Jainalpur	3,760	0 0	3,560	0 0	3,750	0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
Book, Play, and Medical Fund Subscriptions													
TOTAL	11,179	4 8	10,919	14 5	11,179	4 8							
MISCELLANEOUS.													
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200	0 0	177	4 2	1,200	0 0							
Other receipts	.....	.....	131	4 1	.....	.....					
TOTAL	1,200	0 0	308	8 3	1,200	0 0	TOTAL	10,180	0 0	7,775	8 10	10,190	0 0
GRAND TOTAL	37,807	9 0	36,060	10 10	37,819	8 6	GRAND TOTAL	36,180	0 0	33,227	3 7	36,440	0 0

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE:
The 12th April 1892.

Wm. LOCH, Lieut.-Colonel, A.D.C.,
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE—AJMERE.

FIRST CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text-book.— <i>Royal Reader, No. VI.</i> (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	118 pages:—(i) The Great Siege of Gibraltar; (ii) Battle of Corunna and Death of Moore; (iii) The Baril of Sir John Moore. (iv) The Bed of the Atlantic; (v) Battle of Trafalgar and Death of Nelson—Part I; (vi) Ye Mariners of England; (vii) Battle of Trafalgar and Death of Nelson—Part II; (viii) Edinburgh after Flodden; (ix) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix; (x) The Glove and the Lions; (xi) The Burning of Moscow; (xii) The Overland Route; (xiii) Cairo and the Pyramids; (xiv) The Valley of the Nile; (xv) The Lady of the Lake; (xvi) The Thermometer; (xvii) The Barometer; (xviii) The Siege of Jerusalem; (xix) Great Ocean Routes; (xx) The Balaklava Charge; (xxi) The Charge of the Light Brigade; (xxii) The Discovery of the Sea Route to India; (xxiii) The Story of Horatius; (xxiv) The Sahara; (xxv) The Last Fight in the Coliseum; (xxvi) The Destruction of Pompeii; (xxvii) The Seven Ages of Man; (xxviii) Life in Norman England; (xxix) Ginevra.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	292 lines; (i) The Burial of Sir John Moore (ii) Ye Mariners of England; (iii) How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix; (iv) The Glove and the Lions; (v) The Charge of the Light Brigade; (vi) The Seven Ages of Man; (vii) Ginevra.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	The whole.
	Translation.— <i>Itihas Timirasaka</i> (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	The first 20 pages.
	General knowledge:— (a)— <i>The Way to Health</i> (b)— <i>Paul Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	The whole. Mammalia—Pages 1 to 44.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	
SECOND LANGUAGE	Persian text-book.— <i>Muntakhabat-i-Farsi.</i>	Division I—The whole.
	Persian grammar.— <i>Miftah-ul-Qawaid.</i>	Division I—The whole.
	Persian text-book.— <i>Muntakhabat-i-Farsi.</i>	Division II—The whole.
	Persian grammar.— <i>Miftah-ul-Qawaid.</i>	Division II—From page 79 to end.
	<i>Masdar Fayuz</i> (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN).	Division II—From page 103 to end.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	The whole, omitting Compound Interest, Stocks and Cube Root.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	English history.— <i>Creighton's</i>	Pages 55 to 139.
	Indian history.— <i>Wheeler's Tales from Indian History.</i>	Pages 116 to 271.
	General geography.— <i>Albert's Geographical Reader, Standard VI.</i>	Pages 96 to 240.
	Physical Geography.— <i>Geikie's Primer</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	The whole.

SECOND CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text-book.— <i>Royal Reader, No. V</i> . (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	113 pages—(i) A Perilous Adventure; (ii) The Prairie on fire, parts I and II; (iii) The Frigate Bird; (iv) The Spanish Champion; (v) The Mayflower; (vi) Scones in Canton; (vii) Greenland, parts I and II; (viii) Lady Clare; (ix) The Battle of the Nile; (x) The Battle of the Baltic; (xi) Young Lochinvar; (xii) The Saxon and the Gael; (xiii) The Well of St. Keyae; (xiv) Capturing the Wild Horse; (xv) Hudson's Bay Territory; (xvi) The Skater and the Wolves; (xvii) An Indian's Trap; (xviii) Virginia; (xix) The slave's Dream; (xx) Pennsylv- vania; (xxi) Weathering Cape Horn; (xxii) The Eyo, parts I and II; (xxiii) The Amuzou; (xxiv) The Vision of Mizra.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher, H. SHERRING, Esq.)	224 lines—(i) The Spanish Champion; (ii) The Battle of the Baltic; (iii) Young Lochinvar; (iv) The Saxon and the Gael.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 69 to 110.
	Translation.— <i>Second Hindi Reader</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 1 to 29.
	General knowledge.— <i>The Way to Health.</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	The whole.
SECOND LANGUAGE . . .	Sanskrit text-book.— <i>Shiksha</i> . . . Sanskrit grammar.— <i>Raghvishna's</i> . . . (Teacher, PANDIT SHEONARAIN.)	Pages 1 to 52. Pages 1 to 99
	Persian text-book.— <i>Muntakhat-i- farsi.</i>	Pages 1 to 97.
	Persian grammar.— <i>Miftahul Qawaid, Masdari Fayaz</i> . (Teacher, MOULVI HAIB-UL-RAHMAN.)	Pages 3 to 30. Page 103 to the end.
MATHEMATICS . . .	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> . (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	Square Root, Simple Interest, Revision of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Reduction of Fractions and Decimals, Simple and Compound Practice, Rule of Three and Double Rule of Three.
HISTORY AND GEO- GRAPHY . . .	Indian history.— <i>Creighton's</i> . . . English history.— <i>Wheeler's Tales from Indian History.</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGAPERSHAD.)	Pages 89 to 179. Pages 1 to 61.
	General geography.— <i>Albert's Geo- graphical Reader, Standard VI.</i>	Pages 1 to 95.
	Physical geography.— <i>Geil's Primer</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DIP CHAND, B.A.)	Pages 1 to 69.

THIRD CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text-book.— <i>Royal Reader, No. IV.</i> (Teacher, H. SHEERING, Esq.)	94 pages—(i) The Forest; (ii) The Bird of Paradise; (iii) Casabianca; (iv) Little Robert the Trapper; (v) The Wreck of the "Hesperus"; Try Again; (vi) Monkeys on Board Ship; (vii) The Stinging Nettle; (ix) The Monkey and the Cat; (x) The Fox without a Tail; (xi) Mercury and the Woodman; (xii) A Faithful Dog; (xiii) The Loss of the "Royal George"; (xiv) The Tailor Bird; (xv) Observation; (xvi) The Chamois; (xvii) Fidelity; (xviii) The Arab and his Horse; (xix) Story of the "White Ship"; (xx) Androcles and the Lion; (xxi) Llewelyn and his Dog; (xxii) The Bison; (xxiii) Bison-Hunting; (xxiv) Lord Ullin's Daughter; (xxv) The Rorqual; (xxvi) The Inchcape Rock; (xxvii) Story of Bruce and the Spider; (xxviii) The Mocking-Bird; (xxix) The Battle of Bannockburn; (xxx) Crossing the Alps; (xxxi) The Soldier's Dream; (xxxii) The White-Headed Eagle; (xxxiii) The Burial of Sir John Moore; (xxxiv) Bravo Women.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher, H. SHEERING, Esq.)	236 lines—(i) Casabianca; (ii) The Wreck of the "Hesperus"; (iii) The Loss of the "Royal George"; (iv) Lord Ullin's Daughter; (v) The Inchcape Rock.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 1 to 47.
	Translation.— <i>Stopley's Graduated Translation Exercises, Part II.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Exercises XV, XVI and XVII.
	General knowledge.— <i>The Way to Health.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 1 to 20.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit text-book.— <i>Rijupath, Part I</i> Sanskrit grammar.— <i>Upakramanika</i> (Teacher, PANDIT SHEONABAIN.)	Pages 1 to 43. Pages 52 to 80.
	Persian text-book.— <i>Iqd-i-Gul</i> . <i>Iqd-i-Manzum</i> . Persian grammar.— <i>Masdar Fayaz</i> . (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB UL RAHMAN.)	Pages 1 to 42. Pages 1 to 32. Pages 1 to 50.
MATHEMATICS . . .	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Simple Practice (pp. 84 to 88); Decimals (pp. 116-123); Double Rule of Three (pp. 137-141).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY . . .	Indian history.— <i>Wheeler's Primer</i> . Geography.— <i>Blochmann</i> . (Teacher, MUNSHI DURG A PERSHAD.)	Pages 1 to 27. 1st Division.—Pages 21 to 47. 2nd Division.—Pages 21 to 25, and 34 to 40.

FOURTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text-book.— <i>Royal Reader, No. III</i> (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	87 pages—(i) from beginning to page 62; (ii) The Daw in Borrowed Feathers; (iii) The Dog and the Shadow; (iv) The Better Land; (v) Stories of Tigers, part II; (vi) The Child's First Grief; (vii) The Fox and the Stork; (viii) The Speaking Chip; (ix) The Prince and the Judge; (x) The Heroic Daughter; (xi) Letter of Recommendation; (xii) Stories of the Elephant, part II; (xiii) Raleigh's Two Plants; (xiv) The Orphan Boy's Tale.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	197 lines; (i) The Humming Bird; (ii) The Voice of Spring; (iii) We are Seven; (iv) The Beggar Man; (v) The Better Land.
	Grammar.— <i>Manual of Grammar</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	Pages 7 to 40.
	Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated translation, Exercises, Part I.</i>	Exercises X, XI, and XII.
	Do. Do. Part II . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	Exercises XIII and XIV.
	General knowledge.— <i>The Way to Health.</i> (Teacher, PANDIT GAURI SHANKER.)	Pages 1 to 15.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit text-book.— <i>Chanakya-niti-sara-Sangraha.</i>	The whole.
	Sanskrit grammar.— <i>Upakramanika.</i>	Pages 17 to 51.
	Hindi text-book.— <i>Gutka, Part I</i> .	Pages 67 to 91.
	Hindi letter-writer.— <i>Patramalika</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT SHIB NARAIN.)	The whole.
	Persian text-book.— <i>Rukkaat-i-Nizamia Farsi-ki-Pahli kitab.</i>	The whole. . Pages 20 to end.
	Persian grammar.— <i>Safwat-ul-Masadir.</i>	Pages 13 to end.
	Urdu text-book.— <i>Mazamin</i> . .	Pages 1 to 56.
	Urdu grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part II.</i>	Pages 1 to 15.
	Urdu letter-writer.— <i>Inshai Urdu Shikista.</i> (Teacher, MOULVI HABIB-UL-RAHMAN.)	Pages 1 to 20.
MATHEMATICS .	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	Vulgar Fractions (pages 94 to 108 and 110 and 111); Simple Rule of Three (pages 130 to 137, omitting certain sums); Tables of English Lineal Measure, Cloth Measure and Square Measure (pages 62 to 69, omitting certain problems, and pages 71 to 74).
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY . . .	Indian history.— <i>M. Jankinath's, Part III.</i>	The whole.
	Geography.— <i>Blochmann's</i> . . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	Pages 1 to 20.

FIFTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH . . .	Text-book.— <i>Royal Reader, No. II</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	72 pages—(i) pages 7 to 70; (ii) The Whale; (iii) The Hare and the Tortoise; (iv) About Kings and Queens; (v) Tea and Coffee.
	Poetry learnt by heart . . . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	128 lines—(i) The Bee; (ii) Tell the Truth; (iii) Little Things; (iv) The Wasp and the Bee; (v) Truth; (vi) The Golden Rule; (vii) The Lion and the Mouse; (viii) Persevere; (ix) Lascious; (x) Never put off; (xi) Play.
	Grammar.— <i>Grammatical Primer</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	Pages 1 to 24.
	Translation.— <i>Stapley's Graduated Translation, Exercises, Part I</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	First 7 exercises.
	General knowledge.— <i>Object Lesson Cards</i> . (Teacher, PANDIT PEETAMBAR.)	(i) The Rabbit; (ii) Birds; (iii) The Cypress Tree; (iv) The Flax Plant; (v) The Hemp Plant; (vi) The Tea Plant and the Coffee Plant; (vii) Clay; (viii) Copper Bronze and Brass.
SECOND LANGUAGE .	Sanskrit grammar.— <i>Upakramanika</i> . Hindi text-book.— <i>Third Hindi Reader</i> .	Pages 8 to 17. Pages 48 to 78.
	Hindi grammar.— <i>Hindi Vyakaran sar</i> .	Pages 15 to end.
	Hindi letter-writer.— <i>Patramalika</i> . (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	Pages 17 to end.
	Persian text-book.— <i>Farsi-ki-pahli kitab</i> .	Pages 1 to 30.
	Persian grammar.— <i>Safwat-ul Masadir</i> .	Pages 1 to 13.
	Urdu text-book.— <i>Muntakhibat-i-Urdu</i> .	Pages 1 to 30.
	Urdu grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part II</i> .	Chapter 1, the whole.
	Urdu letter-writer.— <i>Inshai Urdu Nastalik</i> . (Teacher, MOULVI HAMID UL RAHMAN.)	Pages 1 to 31.
	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's</i> . (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	Division I.—Tables of Troy, Avoirdupois, Apothecaries and Indian Weights (pages 54 to 62, omitting certain problems); Indian Lineal Measure and Cloth Measure (pages 63 and 70); English Measures of Number and Time (pages 79 and 80); G. C. M., and L. C. M. (pages 91 to 94); Rs. A. P., Mds. srs. ch. and B. Bis. Biswan. in Vernacular.
		Division II.—Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division; Table of English money; Reduction, Addition and Subtraction in English money.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY . . .	Indian history.— <i>M. Janakinath's, Part III</i> .	The whole.
	Geography.— <i>Paradit Shivadyal's</i> . (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	Pages 1 to 17 and 37 to 59

SIXTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

Subject.	Sub-head.	Detail.
ENGLISH	Text-book.— <i>Royal Reader, No. I.</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	Pages 33 to 88.
	Poetry learnt by heart (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	116 lines—(i) Good Night; (ii) the Moments; (iii) Forgive; (iv) Spring; (v) Facts for Little Folks; (vi) the Last Cross Word; (vii) Evening; (viii) Morning; (ix) Before Meat; (x) God is in Heaven; (xi) Morning Song; (xii) Evening Song.
	Grammar.— <i>Englandya Vyakaran</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	The whole.
	Colloquial (Teacher, MUNSHI SHIVADAN MAL.)	150 sentences.
	General knowledge.— <i>Object Lesson Cards.</i> (Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	(i) The Goats; (ii) The Honey Bee; (iii) The Ox and Cow; (iv) The Mulberry Tree; (v) Silver, Lead and Zinc.
SECOND LANGUAGE	Sanskrit grammar.— <i>Upakramanika</i>	Pages 1 to 8.
	Hindi text-book.— <i>Third Hindi Reader.</i>	Pages 1 to 36.
	Hindi grammar.— <i>Hindi Vyakaran Sar.</i>	Pages 1 to 14.
	Hindi letter-writer.— <i>Patramalika</i> (Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	Pages 1 to 20.
	Urdu text-book.— <i>Hakaik-ul-Maujudat.</i>	Pages 1 to 52.
	Urdu grammar.— <i>Qawaid Urdu, Part I.</i>	The whole.
	Urdu letter-writer.— <i>Insha-i-Urdu Nastaliq.</i> (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	Pages 1 to 31.
MATHEMATICS	Arithmetic.— <i>Barnard Smith's.</i> (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	Multiplication and Division; Tables of English and Indian Monies; Reduction, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division in English and Indian Monies.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	Indian history.— <i>M. Janlinath's, Part I.</i>	The whole.
	Geography (Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	Map of India.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Quantity read during the year 1891-92.

SUBJECT	Sub head	Details
ENGLISH	Text-book.— <i>The Royal School Primer.</i>	<i>Division I.</i> —Reader, pages 1 to 32. " <i>II.</i> Do pages 1 to 18.
	<i>Royal Reader, No. I</i>	" <i>III.</i> Primer, pages 20 to 26, Reader, pages 1 to 12.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD)	" <i>IV.</i> Primer, pages 1 to 26. " <i>V.</i> Do. " 1 to 19. " <i>VI.</i> Do. " 1 to 9. " <i>VII.</i> Do. " 1 to 6.
	Poetry learnt by heart	<i>Division I.</i> —80 lines; (i) The Bird in the Woods; (ii) Who taught the Bud to build her nest? (iii) I will not hurt my little Dog; (iv) Mary's little Lamb; (v) One thing at a Time; (vi) Nursery Rhymes.
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD)	
	Grammar.— <i>Englandya Vyakaran, Part I.</i>	<i>Division I.</i> —The whole.
SECOND LANGUAGE	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	
	Colloquial	<i>Division I.</i> —100 easy sentences
	(Teacher, MUNSHI DURGA PERSHAD.)	
	Hindi text-books.— <i>First and Second Hindi Readers.</i>	<i>Division I.</i> —Second Hindi Reader, pages 1 to 32.
	(Teacher, LALA HAR BUX.)	" <i>II.</i> First Hindi Reader, the whole, omitting Chapters III and IV, and Second Hindi Reader, pages 1 to 12.
		" <i>III.</i> First Hindi Reader, the whole, omitting Chapters III & IV. " <i>IV.</i> First Hindi Reader, pages 1 to 18 " <i>V.</i> Do, pages 1 to 11.
MATHEMATICS	Urdu text-book.— <i>Ta'krih-ul-haqiq, Second Urdu Book.</i>	The whole. The whole.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	
	Arithmetic	<i>Division I.</i> —Notation; Numeration; Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12; Addition; Subtraction; and Multiplication by one or two figures only. <i>Division II.</i> —Notation; Numeration Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12 Addition and Subtraction. <i>Division III.</i> —Notation; Numeration and easy Addition.
	(Teacher, LALA BHAWANI SAHAI.)	

(12)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJ-
PUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1891-92.

[N.B.—See Appendices on pages 132-34.]

Appendix I.—The following new post offices, ten in number, have been opened during the year :—

Bisalpur,	in the	Marwar State.
Gangani	do.	do.
Khimsar	do.	do.
Ripar Road	do.	do.
Asop	do.	do.
Merta Road	do.	do.
Baran	do.	Kotah State.
Anta	do.	do.
Indargarh	do.	Tonk State.
Sendra	do.	Ajmere district.

Three offices have been closed—

Khajwana	in the	Marwar State.
Parsoli	do.	Meywar State.
Rasmi	do.	do.

and six offices have been transferred to the Punjab Postal Circle—

Rajgarh	in the	Bikanir State.
Reni	do.	do.
Nohar	.	} in the Bikanir State.
Bahadera	.	
Hanumangarh	.	
Suratgarh	.	

These four offices are on the borders of the Punjab, and can be more conveniently visited and controlled by the postal officers of that circle. The opening of post offices at Baran and Anta has been the means of opening up a large tract of country, the main portion of the Kota State. Hitherto Kotah was the only post office in the State, and, as that place is situated near the North-West border of the State, all the country to the east, some 80 miles, was destitute of post offices. The number of letter-boxes has been increased by ten.

Appendix II.—There was an increase in the lines of railway of 179 miles. Of this 167 miles have been opened between Jodhpur and Bikanir, and 12 miles have been added owing to the portion between Khairthal and Ajeraka, the last office in this circle on the Bandikoi-Delhi Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, having been omitted in Appendix II of this circle in previous years. There is a net decrease of 182 miles of camel lines and 28 miles of runners' lines, chiefly due to the opening of the railway to Bikanir. The result of increases and decreases of all lines in the circle is a net decrease of 31 miles.

Appendix III.—The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, and packets received for delivery during the last two years, and also the number of parcels, shown separately, are given below :—

	Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, and packets delivered.	Insured, Ordinary, and Value Payable Parcels delivered.
1890-91	7,157,886	55,510
1891-92	8,819,030	65,585
Increase	1,161,334	10,025
Percentage	16.2	18.05

In the number of money orders issued, there is a small falling off of 0.02 per cent., and there is also a falling off of 0.09 per cent., in the amount. In money orders paid there is an increase in the number of 7.5 per cent., but a falling off in the amount of 2.8 per cent. The decreases are small; but, as the general tendency of money order work in India is to increase, the small falling off implies a state of temporary stagnation, the reason of which is not apparent.

Appendix IIIA.—There is an increase in the number and value of insured articles and in the number of ordinary articles posted in Rajputana and in the insurance fees realised.

Appendix IV.—Only 2 highway robberies have occurred in Rajputana during the past year, against 5 in the previous year. There was also one attempt at robbery, but the attack appears to have been a feeble one, and the robbers made off without doing any harm. In the previous year there was also one attempt at highway robbery of the mail, in which no harm was done.

The Superintendent of Post Offices, Upper Rajputana Division, reports that, during the year under report, 51 head post offices in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, received salt indents and transmitted them for compliance to the Sambhar Depôt Office.

A summary of salt purchased through the Depôt Office, and money collected thereon, is given below :—

YEAR.	Number of indents	Quantity of salt	Amount.
	Number.	Mds.	R. a. p.
1890-91	5,947	1,426,060	29,07,245 0 0
1891-92	8,144	1,780,843	47,86,017 0 0
Increase	2,193	354,783	8,78,772 0 0

The increase is considerable, being about 36 per cent. in the number of indents, and 24 per cent. in the quantity of salt purchased and money collected through the Depôt Office. This appears satisfactory proof of the popularity of the system. That it entails considerable work on the Post Office is shown by the circumstances that 1,500 errors in connection with requisitions for salt were, it is said, detected in the year, *i.e.* about 18 per cent. of the indents were incorrectly prepared in some way or other.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices of all classes and letter boxes existing on the 31st March 1892, compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1891.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1891.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1892					NET INCREASE.				
POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes	POST OFFICES				Letter-boxes	POST OFFICES.				Letter-boxes.
Head Office.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices	TOTAL		Head Offices	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices	TOTAL		Head Offices.	Sub Offices.	Branch Offices	TOTAL	
8	55	167	230	124	8	55	168	231	134	...	...	1	1	10

APPENDIX II.

Showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway Mail Cart, horses, camels, runners, boats, and steamers during the official year 1891-92, as compared with the previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES.	Mileage on 31st March 1891.	Mileage on 31st March 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS
Railway	722	901	179	...	
Camel lines	362	180	...	182	
Imperial mail runners' lines	2,332½	2,304½	...	28	
District mail runners' lines	192	192	...	...
TOTAL	3,608½	3,577½	Net decrease 31	miles.	

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past six years.

YEAR	Letters.	Post Cards	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels including value-payable parcel	Insured parcels	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID		REMARKS
						Number	Amount.	Number	Amount.	
							R		R	
1886-87	4,510,670	1,249,395	165,010	40,515	20,440	98,891	27,41,671	82,533	32,58,950	
1887-88	4,583,140	1,433,328	447,357	36,577	20,541	107,718	28,00,790	90,876	33,42,893	
1888-89	4,587,351	1,658,247	469,808	43,237	19,788	113,151	29,23,015	101,282	38,89,411	
1889-90	4,797,945	1,866,960	469,544	53,070	16,060	117,891	31,26,136	104,771	42,23,226	
1890-91	4,623,658	2,059,694	474,344	40,014	15,496	129,458	35,63,397	110,497	43,48,207	
1891-92	5,113,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	37,27,838	118,871	42,23,256	

APPENDIX IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in Rajputana during 1891-92.

Months.	INSURED ARTICLES.			Insurance fees.		Number of ordinary parcels	REMARKS
	Number.	Value.		R	a. p.		
		R	a. p.	R	a. p.		
April 1891	1,186	3,43,832	0 0	887	0 0	2,123	
May "	1,023	3,21,501	0 0	819	0 0	911	
June "	1,303	4,33,388	0 0	1,072	0 0	2,191	
July "	1,420	5,03,331	0 0	1,275	0 0	1,903	
August "	1,181	3,26,654	0 0	892	0 0	2,692	
September "	1,028	2,80,411	0 0	724	0 0	2,173	
October "	1,361	3,87,572	0 0	1,058	0 0	2,631	
November "	1,277	4,42,343	0 0	1,146	0 0	2,298	
December "	1,191	3,72,249	0 0	995	0 0	2,053	
January 1892	1,295	4,01,074	0 0	988	0 0	2,179	
February "	1,251	3,95,391	0 0	1,038	0 0	2,207	
March "	1,319	4,08,755	0 0	1,065	0 0	2,379	
TOTAL FOR 1891-92	14,838	48,16,504	0 0	11,959	0 0	27,010	
TOTAL FOR 1890-91	13,651	11,15,888	9 9	11,313	8 0	26,548	
Increase	1,181	4,00,615	6 3	645	8 0	492	
Decrease	...	.....		...		...

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1891-92 in the Rajputana Circle.

No.	Date of highway robbery.	Place or line where the highway robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature, and brief details of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of case, and the result of enquiry.	REMARKS.
1.	17th December 1891.	Village Madnasari, 7 miles from Didwana on mail line Didwana to Sanganah.	Superintendent, Upper Rajputana.	Marwar.	Sur Singh, a zamindar, of village Juhisar in Sikar.	The entire mail was carried off, but was subsequently recovered, excepting a silver pendant, value Rs 4, belonging to the runner. The mail contained a large amount in currency notes.	The runner was attacked by two men on foot with sticks, who, having overpowered him, tied his hands and blindfolded him, left him lying helpless. They then carried off the mail, which was subsequently (in March 1892) found in the house of a zamindar named Sursingh. A few of the mail bags had been cut open, but their contents were found intact. Sursingh has been arrested, and his trial is now pending in the International Court of Yakkis at Jodhpur.	Silver pendant of the runner not having been recovered, application for compensation for its value has been made to the Resident of the Western Rajputana States to recover the amount from the Marwar Darbar.
	29th February 1892.	Village Darn on mail line from Jhalrapatan to Kotah.	Inspector of Haroti.	Kotah.	Unknown.	Nil.	This was an unsuccessful attempt to rob the mails. When the assailants found they were resisted by the runner and escort, they ran away, after throwing sticks at the runner.	
	18th March 1892.	Two miles from Kherwara between Karghar and Kherwara stages.	Assistant Superintendent of Meywar.	Meywar.	Ditto.	An insured parcel containing a watch, valued at Rs150, and an ordinary parcel containing— 1 aspirator. 1 galvanic battery, value Rs71.	Five or six Bhils, armed with swords, attacked the runner and escort, cutting them down. The mail bag from Udaipur to Kherwara was carried away to some distance. The runner and escort, though badly wounded, followed the robbers, but fell fainting from loss of blood, in which condition they were found by some sepoy of the Meywar-Bhil Corps, who carried them into Kherwara. The runner died on the 20th March. The escort sepoy is still lying in a precarious condition. The subsequently found mail bags and their contents were the insured parcel, with the exception of pinces, the contents of the ordinary parcel.	Application for compensation for Rs221, being the value of the insured parcel and the surgical appliances lost, has been made to the Resident of Meywar, and it has been pointed out that any extraordinary pension sanctioned for the family of that deceased runner will be a charge against the Meywar Darbar.

No. 2962-I.

FROM

THE ASSTT. SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

Dated SIMLA, the 25th July 1892.

~~FORWARDED BY~~ SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2374-G., dated the 8th July 1892, submitting the report on the administration of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1891-92.

2. The report is generally satisfactory and calls for no comment from the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd). HUGH DALY,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India